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WINNING THE WAR AT HOME.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 561.** [NON-PARTY.

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[For the opinions expressed in papers that are signed, or initialled, or signed by a pseudonym, the writers alone are responsible.]

Notes and News.

Votes for Soldiers.

On October 29th Lord Willoughby de Broke introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to secure the voting rights of soldiers and sailors at any general election which may take place before a year after the end of the war.

The Bill, which would, of course, be immensely difficult to put into operation, provides for the voting by post of all those men on existing registers, and for the registration by certificate from the naval and military authorities of those men who are not already registered as electors. We are the last to object to the principle underlying this suggestion. Cumbersome, difficult, and confusing as such an election would be, we gladly admit that the men who fight for their country should be able to take their share of responsibility for their country's government, if such a catastrophe as a general election should come upon us. Upon principles such as these is built up the very civilization for which we are fighting. But we still look, and still look in vain, for justice. If our soldiers deserve their votes, even at such fantastic cost of election machinery, do not our women deserve their votes also? If our soldiers fight in the field, do not our women toil at home? Can we weigh up the loss and the gain, and say our men deserve this and our women are found wanting? Surely if it is democracy and our own ideals that we are fighting for, we should put them into practice at home.

Four New Women Factory Inspectors.

In pursuance of Section 118 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Home Secretary has appointed Annette Jeanie Tawney, Clara Dorothea Rackham, Violet Blanche Josephine Harris, and Lena Carbutt to be temporary Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

Two of the newly-appointed inspectors have been officers of the N.U.W.S.S. Mrs. Rackham took honours in the Classical Tripos at Newnham College, married Mr. H. Rackham, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; and for the last ten years has been on the Cambridge Board of Guardians. In 1902 she started a branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild in Cambridge, and has acted ever since as its President. She is also Chairman of the Eastern Counties' Federation of Women Suffrage Societies, and, at the time of her appointment, was also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. Miss Violet Harris was one of our organisers previous to the outbreak of war.

Regrettable Omissions.

Four women factory inspectors, however, are but a very small number in view of the great need for them, and in this, as in other directions, the Government is still refusing to make use of the knowledge of women. Upon the Munitions Labour Supply Committee, for example, only one woman—Miss Mary Macarthur—has a place, and yet women munition workers already run into thousands. The new Committee appointed by the Home Secretary "to consider the conditions of clerical and commercial employment with a view to advising what steps should be taken by the employment of women or otherwise to replace men withdrawn for military service," would seem to be a body with which women were primarily concerned, but it consists of nine men and two women. These two women are Miss Paterson, National Health Insurance Commissioner for Scotland, and Miss Violet Markham, and we can think of many representatives of professional and industrial women, and of big women's organisations, who could undoubtedly make valuable suggestions to the Committee. The Executive Committee of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries has asked for representation, and we can think of many other societies also without whose help the work of that Committee is likely to be practically useless. Is it really impossible for the Government to learn that women are likely to know their own business?

Training Workers to Fill the Gaps.

The London County Council, foreseeing the big demand for trained labour, are prepared with a scheme to meet, at any rate, a part of it. Centres are being established, and evening training schools organised to provide courses of instruction. Hammersmith, Holborn, and Lewisham will be the first three centres where candidates can prepare to enter the Civil Service, or the counting-house department of various professions and businesses. A small fee is charged. Women will probably be the most numerous students, but the claims of men invalided out of the Army will receive special attention.

The Bath City Council's Late Decision.

It is interesting to note the reasons which weighed with the City Councillors of Bath in their recent appointment of a Medical Officer to a newly organised maternity and child welfare institution. This work was begun and has been so far carried on, through the exertions of a woman guardian aided by a committee of women. During seven months it had also been visited by a woman doctor, who had treated 400 cases, and "had demonstrated her efficiency and devotion to a work that was immensely important," as the Mayor testified in moving that the lady should be definitely appointed to the post. It was also pointed out that the doctor in question had won the entire confidence of the mothers, and that advice as to the feeding, clothing, and management of infants was best given from a woman to women. On the other hand, a resident doctor urged (as reported), that the male candidate was a Bath man, "and a ratepayer." "From a trades union point of view, it was unfair

to subsidize a stranger to compete with those already in Bath." As the same speaker is also reported to have said that he "did not care twopence about medical qualifications," and had no objection to raise to the candidature of the woman doctor on that score, his appeal appears to have been made to prejudice, and especially to local prejudice, and so far successfully that the male candidate was selected by a majority of one vote. The appointment, it is true, was made for one year only; but we cannot congratulate the City Council of Bath on their attitude towards the question of Baby Welfare, nor on the spirit in which they made the choice of a doctor adviser to young mothers.

Women and Drink.

At the time of going to press, the composition of the Committee of women which, we understand, is to inquire, under Mrs. Creighton's chairmanship, into the alleged increase of drinking among women, is not known. The formation of such a Committee is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will be thoroughly representative.

In many quarters it is considered that this alleged increase of drinking among women has been much exaggerated. A writer in *The Daily Telegraph* points out that "many well-meaning temperance reformers are often curiously ignorant of working-class habits, and if they see a group of four or five women displaying a rather over-exhuberant hilarity outside a licensed house they are wont to enlarge on 'the terrible increase of drinking habits among women.' There is," he continues, "no doubt, more to be seen of their consumption of drink, but a not inconsiderable discount on this point is that they are not permitted to take children under fourteen inside with them.

The Demand for Doctors.

The definite pronouncement made by Lord Derby that "It is the duty of medical students (other than those in the fourth and fifth years of study) to join his Majesty's forces, raises a question of urgent importance to young women who want to serve their country. The interruption to the supply of medical men will be severely felt in the near future if the medical schools are depleted of their beginners and second and third-year students. At the beginning of September the number of students in ten leading medical schools was only 1,891, as compared with the normal 2,562. It is to be hoped, in the interests of the whole nation, that greater facilities for study will be offered to women, and generous support to the promising students who have not sufficient means to qualify themselves to fill the estimated prospective shortage of 200 practitioners per annum.

Shortage of Trained Midwives.

"There can be no doubt," says Dr. Newsholme, in his report on Maternal Mortality in Childbirth, "that the excessive mortality in childbearing in certain parts of the country is due in large measure to the inferior quality, or the unavailability of midwifery assistance in the hour of danger." Writing in *The Daily News* of October 28th, Canon Horsley points out that where there is a high death-rate from childbearing, there will also be a high rate of weakness amongst the mothers who survive; and where there is a high infantile death-rate, there will also be a much higher rate of weakness in the infants who survive the first year of their existence. The danger to the lives of mothers and infants is, he concludes, likely to increase, unless measures are taken to guard against it.

Canon Horsley's views as to the seriousness of the situation are shared by Miss Llewellyn Davies, of the Women's Co-operative Guild, who, in a letter in *The Daily News*, states that the problem is how to obtain an adequate supply of proficient midwives, and how to secure for them decent salaries which shall not entail charges beyond the ability of the poor to pay. Under present conditions she considers that it is practically impossible for country midwives to earn a living wage, although their position has been considerably improved by the Insurance Act. Miss Davies makes a claim, on behalf of working women, that the care of maternity should be a national question, and the only way to solve the midwife problem is to institute a national service organised by local authorities.

"Why We Must All Save."

We publish to-day the third and last of these articles, one of the most important contributions on this subject which has appeared in the press. We should like to express our thanks to the author, who consented to write them for what is probably the largest audience of public-spirited women in the country, for the service he has rendered to great numbers of those who are seeking guidance that they may better serve their country.

The Serbian Hospital Units.

Up to the time of going to press no telegram has been received giving news of our hospital units in Serbia. So it is, with every reserve, that we give the following brief paragraph from the illustrated page in *The Daily Sketch* of November 3rd, under the heading "Still at their Post," "The German occupation of Kragujevatz finds the hospitals staffed by a brave little band of British women, who, fearless of Hun or Bulgar, are remaining at their posts. Among the heroines produced by the war none has filled a nobler part than have the courageous workers on service with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia."

Some Notes from Scandinavian Papers.

In most of the Danish towns festivals were held to celebrate the granting of the suffrage to women. Monuments were raised and oak trees planted; processions of women and girls carrying banners marched to the meeting-places, and speeches were made.

Writing under the heading "What Next?" in the Danish paper, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, Mme. Johanne Blauenfelt says that the Danish Women's Union will continue to exist. Had it been solely a suffrage Society, it would automatically have come to an end, but it is not. "It will continue to work in the same spirit as formerly, the only change will be that the new Act gives all its members, men and women, the means of carrying out their views. Even with this power, it will take time to realise their aims. Now, when women have obtained direct power, it will be more necessary than ever for women to remain united, not with a view to forming a women's party—a course to which I am absolutely opposed and consider to be completely Utopian—but to meet in fellowship and to decide in what way we can make the best use of our political rights for the benefit of our people. In the first instance, our thoughts naturally turn towards the laws affecting our sex, which have for so long been neglected and forgotten, and not least those which concern our children. Round these every normal woman's mother instinct centres, whether she be married or unmarried. But she would also, as a home keeping woman, like to point out that we cannot separate the two sexes. What is to the advantage of women and children and the home must also be in the long run of benefit to men, the people, and the State."

It is interesting to see that in "Where are the Women Going?" by Dr. August Thierry, the writer takes a diametrically opposite point of view, and to note the reasons given for his appeal to women to form a solid Woman's Party. They are exhorted "not to allow themselves to be talked over by party-leaders, who would only split up and dissipate their power and influence. I have confidence in Danish women, and believe that even the least gifted among them will realise that they must now stand together. They will be in a position to decide the trend and development of future policy, they can be the weight in the scales and give victory to the party which they support. This would be highly desirable, for there can scarcely be a doubt that women in the main will what is right and good, and they are not yet, like men, bound by party considerations, and can carry out their own views if they remain united and do not allow themselves to be registered and enrolled in the party ranks, where their influence will be lost. . . . Have the courage to take a broad view of things. The army that is divided and dispersed has ceased to exist. . . . Unity is strength; dispersion is weakness. No wonder that the evil motto is *Divide et impera*, while God's spirit and word, especially of this time, makes for union—union of all good powers and men; union of all good forces which desire the true and good in the life of mankind." It is not without significance that both writers look to the woman voter as the disinterested seeker of the public good.

A brief quotation, headed "A Woman's Voice in *Vorwärts*," comes to us by way of the Swedish *Rösträt for Kvinnor*. "The war has certainly brought us nearer to the Suffrage, for it has deprived our opponents of many of their usual arguments; but above all because now, the least interested of women must see the need of political influence, which can only be acquired through the vote. This widespread war, with its terrible losses in all the belligerent countries, must arouse in women—who have suffered most—a determination to work together for the prevention of future war."

Why We Must All Save.—III.*

BY A BANKER.

In the first of these articles the writer shows that our expenditure on the war represents "a financial effort far beyond what any country in the world has ever before been asked to make." This cannot possibly (as some people seem to imagine) be paid for out of accumulated capital, but must be found out of our savings. It is necessary, therefore, to cut down our imports, reduce our consumption and grow and make everything we can in this country. At present, we are buying either for ourselves or our allies, from foreign nations, probably nearly £2,000,000 of goods a day more than they are buying from us. This state of things cannot go on. If we are to win the war we must be able to import larger quantities of munitions from abroad. The more gold goes out of the country to pay for other goods, the more difficult it becomes for the Government to pay for these munitions, and the greater is the amount charged for them. Already £1 of English money will only buy 18/7 of goods in the U.S.A., and unless we reduce our imports of unnecessary things, the exchange will fall still more.

The second article deals with the growing shortage of commodities and corresponding rise in prices, and points out that unless we increase our production and reduce our scale of living, there will not be enough to go round, and the poor will suffer heavily.

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6. *We must save, because otherwise we shall be keeping labour back either from fighting or munition making.*

Everyone who purchases things not absolutely necessary, and thus creates a demand for the labour to make them, is diverting that labour from fighting or munition making, or from making exports for sale to foreign countries. That is to do a direct disservice to the country. If a rich man keeps a chauffeur, who might fight, or employs labour in building houses or making gardens or motor cars for him; if a municipality uses men on non-essential work, or if the Government does the same, it is to act directly contrary to the interests of the country. Every man is wanted for war purposes. There are not enough to go round as it is.

7. *We must save, because we are short of ships to carry our necessary imports and for war purposes.*

The more we spend, the more we must import. The more we import the more ships are needed to carry them. But all our ships are needed for the war or for our essential imports. There are so few that freights are terribly high. This adds a great deal to the cost of living. Anything we spend unnecessarily adds to the burden.

8. *We must save, because dark days will come before long, when our savings will be invaluable.*

I have laid stress hitherto on the reasons why everyone should save for the nation's sake. They are the most important reasons of all. But it is as clear as noonday that everyone should save for their own sake, too. Taxation will get heavier and heavier, prices higher and higher: dark days must inevitably come. Money lent to the Government and returning 4½ per cent. will be invaluable.

A Question of Endurance.

Mr. Lloyd George said some time ago that the war would be settled by "silver bullets." This phrase contains the truth of the matter if he meant that victory or defeat will be determined not less by endurance than by victory in the field, and not by endurance on the part of the fighting men so much as by endurance of the whole nation, and by the way they are able to adapt their whole living so as to supply the fighting men with what they need. Germany has been victorious up to the present because she has organised her resources better and forced her people to economise. The whole population has cut down its living expenses, has stopped all unnecessary work, and has managed to do without its imported luxuries. Unless Great Britain and her Allies can so arrange their affairs that during the war they produce enough to support their civil population, and in addition enough surplus to keep their armies as well or better supplied than those of their enemies, they will be beaten in the war of endurance, whatever their latent material resources may be.

Therefore every man, woman, and child in the country can do something to help. It is want of imagination, not want of good will or patriotism, which has kept them from seeing what has to be done, and doing it. We are terribly wasteful by nature: we know less of the "art of Life," less of how to live well on simple things, than almost any nation in the world. We are stubborn and prejudiced, and it is long before we recognise the necessity to change our ingrained habits. Every day that we go on wasting while Germany is saving weakens our resources. To dissipate our resources is for us, who must always, however much we save, buy a lot abroad, a great weakness.

Winning the War at Home.

It is in the household and by the woman that more can be done than anywhere else. That is where the great economies in consumption can be made. Let only the women of the country see what is necessary and remember day by day that, if every one of them saves what she can, she is doing an invaluable work for her country and strengthening instead of weakening it. The battle is to be won or lost at home as well as in the trenches.

In these few pages I have confined myself to stating *why* we must save. That is the side of the question which those who live in the city in the midst of finance see with especial force. *How* we are to save is of course an equally vital matter. On this point the Government and various societies have issued, and are issuing, very valuable pamphlets which make detailed suggestions for saving especially on food. I give a list of a few of them at the foot of this article, and I would advise everyone to get them and take heed of the suggestions made. Those issued by the Government cost nothing, the others cost only a penny or two. Everyone's needs and circumstances are different, and it is difficult to lay down rules in detail for saving, but there is one good general rule which is applicable to everyone. *Never spend anything that you can reasonably help, especially on yourself.* At the same time there are some forms of saving which are to be deprecated. If anyone has servants who are not fit for fighting or for any other work, it is not good economy either to turn them into the street or to cut down their wages. This is not a time for reducing wages. It is a time for reducing one's unnecessary expenditure on oneself, and in fact unnecessary expenditure all round. The worst form of expenditure is perhaps that which partakes in any way of the nature of a luxury, and especially that which involves any unnecessary consumption of either manufactured articles or raw materials, whether food, coal, oil, wool, cotton, tobacco, wood, petrol, rubber, &c., &c.

The broad principle to follow is that it is everyone's business to look into his or her own expenditure and see in what way economies can be made, and how money can be saved which can then be invested in the Government loans.

The More we Save NOW the Easier it will be.

Let me end by adding a note of encouragement. I have tried to put plainly the great financial burdens of this country, because the only way to deal with English men and English women is to show them what they have to face and ask them to face it. But, if they do face the task before them, there is no reason whatever to think that they are not able to meet it. What our enemies can do, we ourselves certainly can do too. We shall, as time goes on, find ourselves compulsorily driven more and more by circumstance to check our expenditure, driven by increased taxation, by rising prices, and by the actual difficulty that will exist of getting many of the articles that we want. Like individuals, nations find that, if they live beyond their incomes, unpleasant facts, which cannot be shirked, soon begin to intrude themselves. The object of this article has been to try to persuade people to do voluntarily what later on they may be driven by hard necessity to do compulsorily. The more they save now, the less hard-pressed the nation will be in the future. The more they save now, the easier it will be for the Government to provide what our soldiers want. Among the millions of our people, there can hardly be one who is not desperately anxious to do something, however small, to bring the triumph of our cause nearer. Something everyone can do. There is no one who cannot practise self-denial. The pressure on our financial front is as great as that on our fighting line. Those who stay at home are as much bound in honour and duty to help their country and their cause as a soldier in the trench. It is their duty, and an easy one indeed, compared to the trials and dangers of our soldiers, to maintain our strength at home. Let them understand it, and they will not fail.

How to Save and Why. Save Your Coal. How to Invest Small Sums in the War Loan; and other pamphlets.—Parliamentary War Savings Committee, 12, Downing Street, S.W.

Economy in Food. Special Leaflet No. 37.—Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Saving the Food of the Nation. Hints on Haybox Cookery. Hints for Fuel Saving. The National Food Handbook for Housewives.—National Food Fund, 3, Woodstock Street, Oxford Street, W.

*The two previous articles appeared in our issues of October 22nd and 29th.

Interviews with Representative Women.

III.—MRS. GOTTO,

Joint Hon. Sec., Professional Classes War Relief Council.

Among the various ways in which the Professional Classes War Relief Council is helping people who have been hard hit by the war is by providing training for some whose work has come to a standstill, owing to present conditions, and for women who have not been obliged to earn before.

"Our training committee," Mrs. Gotto, Hon. Sec. of the Council, told me, "is composed of representative training experts, and of people who have special knowledge with regard to emigration. We soon found that there are practically no openings just now in our Overseas Dominions; but we have always kept in view the training of women for future emigration. We arrange domestic training, and also training for outdoor occupations."

"Have any of the women you have trained for outdoor work taken any part in harvesting this year?" I asked.

"No; they were not ready in time for that. We have always set our faces against short training; so most of our students are learning still. Some are at Swanley, the authorities there having generously given a few bursaries, which we, in some instances, supplement, while in others the parents are able to pay part of the fees. Others are learning intensive gardening. We are also co-operating with the Women's Farm and Garden Union in a big training scheme for farm-work."

"I think I have read about that in The Common Cause. Lord Rayleigh is allowing training to be given on two or three farms on his estate, is he not?"

"Yes; and the course will offer very special advantages for thorough practical work. It is a really splendid opportunity for girls with a taste for farming, who intend to take up the work seriously."

"Our trouble is," continued Mrs. Gotto, "that so many of the people who come to us are obliged to earn at once, so that they cannot take a long course of training. Some of those we have taught motor driving, and several have already obtained good posts."

"Another difficulty is that we do not as a rule deal with very young women, and we find that many of those we try to help are not very adaptable. Most of those who come to us are professional women—teachers of accomplishments, musicians, artists, and so on, who have lost their work owing to the war. Others have never done any regular work before, and when a woman has lived at home and had no definite occupation since she left school, it is often not at all easy to put her in the way of earning."

"Is there not a good opening for lady cooks? There seems to be a great shortage of women who have any knowledge of cookery, as an art."

"We find it very difficult to persuade these women to take up any kind of domestic work, and particularly cooking. I cannot understand why cookery should be so unpopular. It would often be possible to arrange for two ladies to undertake the work of a small house or flat together; but even such a suggestion as this seems to offer no attractions, or to give offence!"

"Even though the Council has been offered special facilities for training by several of the nursery training colleges, it is only recently that the right candidates have come forward. I am glad to say that now this excellent opening is being more appreciated. A gentlewoman who has had a Norland or similar training is well equipped for future self-support, as the demand far exceeds the supply."

"I understand that you are helping several girls to take their medical course?"

"We have helped girls who were almost at the end of their training when the war broke out, and who could not afford to go on without assistance. Being a war-time organisation only we cannot start anyone in such a long course as that required for a degree. We have also helped girls to train as dispensers, sanitary inspectors, and midwives, and we have sent a number of girls to the classes which Mrs. Hoster is holding for bank clerks. There are two women training as midwives. We have also helped a girl who before the war was studying abroad, to avail herself of the free University course offered by granting her maintenance expenses."

"I suppose you have helped to educate a number of children of professional men?"

"Yes; we have assisted about 280 since the war broke out, and we also help the babies. In our maternity home upstairs we have had between sixty and seventy cases altogether. The Home is, in the first place, for wives of professional men who have enlisted or are thrown out of employment, or otherwise hard hit by the war, but we are also co-operating with the Officers' Families Fund, who send us a certain number of patients."

"Then, during the summer, we were able to arrange for hospitality in the country for several mothers and babies who needed fresh air. Among others, Mrs. Walter Rae had ten mothers and babies this summer, and gave them a delightful time, and some of our friends are giving hospitality still.

"What we are now most anxious to obtain is hospitality in London for babies whose mothers are obliged to earn. We have ever so many offers from people wanting to adopt our babies altogether, but people do not seem to consider the feelings of the poor mothers. Our real need is for homes where a baby can share a nursery with another child, and where the mother will be allowed to go and see it in the evenings and on Sunday. Hospitality of this kind would be a real kindness. One of our poor little mothers is fretting her heart out now because she has been obliged to place her baby out with friends in the country while her work keeps her in London."

A Visit to the Home.

Under the guidance of the matron of the Home I went up to pay a visit to some of the mothers and babies. The whole of the house, at 13 and 14, Prince's Gate, has been lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, during the war, to the Committee of the Fund. The top floors are used for the Home, the rooms being beautifully light and airy, overlooking Hyde Park in front and a large private garden belonging to the terrace of houses behind. A more perfect situation for the purpose could scarcely be found in London. Being high up, there is little noise of traffic in the Home, and at the back are balconies facing south, where the babies can be put to sleep on fine days. At the time of my visit most of the babies were asleep in their cots by their mothers' side, looking most cosy and peaceful. While I was there several anxious young fathers turned up, home on leave from the trenches, to visit their first-born. It must be a great relief to them to find their wives surrounded with such comfort and kindness, but it is sad to think that some of these young mothers may be obliged to leave their little ones in order to earn. It brings home to one how very unevenly the burden of the war is distributed.

A great advantage of a large and well-appointed house, as nursing or maternity home, is that there are so many bathrooms and a plentiful supply of hot water on each floor. The Home is beautifully fitted out, so that the work can be carried on with a minimum of trouble.

With the exception of the matron and two sisters the entire staff, who are all qualified C.M.B. nurses, give their services—voluntarily. In addition to the nursing staff and ward-maids—who are also volunteers—some V.A.D. workers and some amateurs, but to both nurses and maids the matron paid a high tribute.

"People have been very generous in their gifts," the matron told me, as she showed me, with pride, drawers full of the daintiest little garments of all sorts. The mothers do not bring their own, but baby clothes are lent so long as the children stay in the Home.

"What we still want," she continued, "are first short clothes. These would be a real boon. Most mothers make their little ones' long clothes before they come into the Home, so that there is a set ready for the baby to go away in. But often they have not much time afterwards, as they are obliged to go back to work; and sets of pretty little short garments would give great pleasure."

Here, may I suggest, is an opportunity for some of our readers who are going to the London Society's Sale of Work, where they will, doubtless, be able to buy pretty little garments to present to the Home.

M. M.

ÆOLIAN HALL, NOVEMBER 9th, at 3 p.m.,
Under the gracious patronage of H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA,
in aid of
Our Blinded Soldiers & Sailors
A Concert of RUSSIAN MUSIC (2nd of the Series)
will be given by
The London Balalaika Orchestra
Conductor: H.H. PRINCE TSCHAGADAEFF
MISS OLIVIA TRUMAN, MR. BORIS BORAOFF, MR. PERCY FROSTICK and MR. E. PARLOVITZ.
Tickets: 10/-, 5/-, 2/6, 1/-, at the Hall and of usual Agents

Reviews.

A GOOD BOOK TO READ ALOUD.

The Freelands. By John Galsworthy. (Heinemann. 6s.)

Novel, drama, or social tract—which, or all three? As a novel it makes good reading; as a social tract, one hopes against hope that it may make for genuine land reform; and with its exquisite love-story, its one outstanding tragic incident, its dialogue, rich in epigram and repartee, and its wealth of character drawing, one wonders whether it would not also make an excellent play. Almost unconsciously, as one reads one divides into acts and scenes, and casts the parts! The central theme of the book is the revolt of a handful of agricultural labourers in Worcestershire against the tyranny of the landowner. Tyranny produces revenge—revenge when it takes the form of arson is punished by penal servitude, and the poor, passionate, inarticulate victim commits suicide rather than serve his sentence. The rebellion itself, after a brief flicker, dies out smothered by the inertia and stupidity of the victims themselves, who repudiate their would-be saviour.

The spiritual fount of the rebellion is Kirsteen, Tod Freeland's wild, single-minded Celtic wife, and it is the tempestuous children of these two, filled, like their mother, with a consuming thirst for Liberty, who stir up the rebellion itself. This is the central theme around which is woven the love-story of Derek and Nedda, young, fresh, passionate, and full of lyric beauty. Around this theme, too, the big-wigs and panacea-mongers who assemble at week-ends round Stanley Freeland's opulent board theorise and argue and platitudinise —"a kind of bun-fight of pet notions," says Felix Freeland. "They make me feel," says his young daughter Nedda with unconscious irony, "as if I were part of something heavy sitting on something else, and all the time talking about how to make things lighter for the thing it's sitting on."

But Mr. Galsworthy does not this time, as he has done too often of late, envelop us in sheer gloom from which there is apparently no escape. He shows us, it is true, the futility of rebellion, but he seems to us to go a step further than he has ever gone before—rebellion may be futile, but rebellion is right. "And if it be said that no worse leader than a fiery young fool can be desired for any movement, it may also be said that without youth and fire and folly there is usually no movement at all." He seems to identify himself with his hero Derek, "an up-standing young cockerel swinging his sporran and marching to pipes . . . a fine spurn about him! Born to trouble . . . trying to sweep the sky with his little broom," and to approve his impatient outbursts: "England's like an old Tom cat by the fire—too jolly comfortable for anything—it's got cramp; can't even give women votes. Fancy my mother without a vote! And going to wait till every labourer is off the land before it attends to them. It's like the port you gave us last night, Uncle Felix, wonderful crust." And again: "Reason—it's the coward's excuse and the rich man's excuse for doing nothing. . . . Reason never does anything, it's too reasonable. The thing is to act; then perhaps reason will be jolted into doing something." And lastly Kirsteen: "Rebellion never ceases. It's not only against this or that injustice, it's against all force and wealth that takes advantage of its force and wealth. That rebellion goes on for ever. . . . The world is changing, Felix, changing!" Was this defeat of youth then nothing, mused Felix. Under the crust of authority and wealth, culture and philosophy—was the world really changing; was liberty truly astir, and man rising at long last from his knees before the God of force? Kirsteen's blue-clothed figure, turned to the sunset glow, came before him. Yes, better to believe her words: "The world is changing, Felix, changing!"

O. A. J.

SOME WAR BOOKS.

A Woman's Diary of the War. By S. Macnaughtan. (Nelson. 1s. net.) In giving her experiences "at the front," Miss Macnaughtan writes with her accustomed sympathy and humour; the sympathy that does not forget the individual sufferer in the crowds of wounded, and the humour that prevents her account of the realities of war from becoming too sad to read.

Miss Macnaughtan went first to Antwerp with Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's unit, then, when it returned to England, she remained at Ostend, finally joining Doctor Hector Munro's staff and going with them to Malo les Bains, then to Furnes. She tells of hospitals and soup kitchens, and gives in a few words vivid pictures of what war really means. For instance, in her description of the civil hospital at Furnes she says, "The nuns with their black robes tucked up, went on with their washing, and the dead slept beside them." There is inspiration for an artist in that sentence.

The book is very interesting, and when it is finished the reader will have learnt something more of national honour and other beautiful things, and will have realised more fully how much sacrifice courage demands.

B.

The World in Conflict. By L. T. Hobhouse. (London. Fisher Unwin. 1s. net.)

This is one of the best little books that has appeared on the deeper causes of the war. Especially valuable is the first part dealing with the ill-effects of the gospel of self-assertion that has spread over the world in this generation. Mr. L. T. Hobhouse speaks out boldly for the Victorians, at whom of late we have been accustomed to laugh. "The Victorian Age believed in law and reason. Its sons have come, in large measure, to believe in violence and in impulse, emotion, and instinct." This impulse and lawlessness has shown itself in many forms (and we of the constitutional movement for Women's Suffrage

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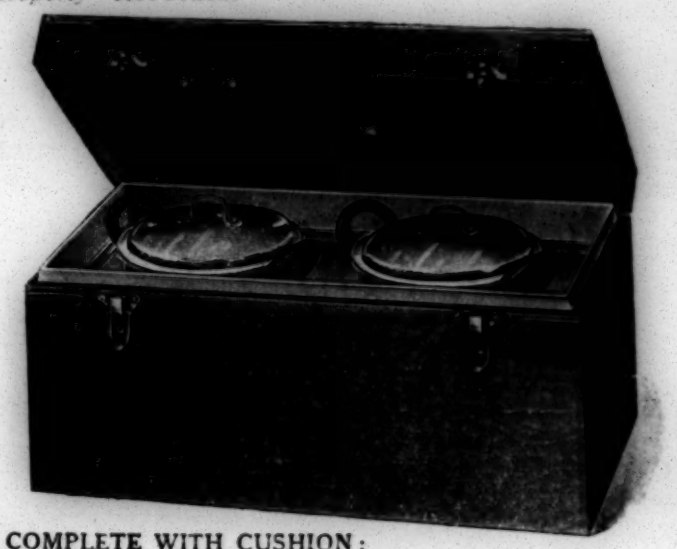

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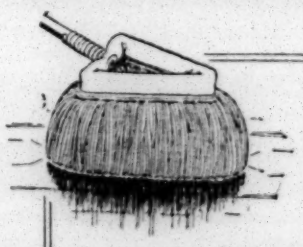

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can think of instances enough connected with our own cause). Mr. Hobhouse, although he sums up strongly against Germany, "deals faithfully" with his own country. "It is a mistake to suppose that ideas of world-domination, based on racial superiority, backed by military force, are the peculiar product of the German mind. . . . It is less than twenty years since very similar notions enjoyed a brief but disastrous ascendancy in this country under the name of Imperialism." But the South African War shocked the conscience of the nation, and "provided the cure." "Meanwhile, in Germany very similar forces were gathering strength." The causes that tempted Germany to go further are well analysed. "Germany was in the position of an unrecognised man of capacity, conscious of power, resentful of poverty. Such a man is ready to throw off scruples, and listen to those who bid the strong take what they can get." Moreover, Germany honestly believed that she had real cause for anxiety. "To the average German the alliance of England with Russia and France wore an appearance of hostility, and barely concealed a menace." "There are those who maintain that fear was the real cause of the war. There are those who ascribe it to ambition." Mr. Hobhouse, in this reviewer's opinion, most wisely ascribes it to both. The very intensity of Germany's fine national feeling, when combined with this worship of strength and this dread of other Powers, precipitated the catastrophe. "Nationality," Mr. Lowes Dickinson has lately said, "is a Janus. It looks both ways—towards freedom and towards aggression. . . . Hence the rise of nationality, essential in its first stages to political liberty—for think what we may of it, national sentiment is a hard fact, and will not be kept under except by coercion—is also a permanent menace to peace and order." The task before Europe now, a task most hard and most glorious, is, first and foremost, to save any nation from being brought under another against its will. If we can secure this, we have next to strive for a United Europe. "If peace in Europe is ever to be set on a firm foundation, some bond must be established among the independent units." Mr. Hobhouse has a full sense of the enormous difficulties here. But he is not without hope. He would begin, if possible, with "A conversion of our existing Alliance into a permanent League or Federation, with a regular constitution and definite functions." At first, he fears, it could not include Germany, "but it need not be said that the ultimate ideal of statesmanship would be to include the Germanic peoples with the rest." And he ends with the comforting thought that this war, in spite of all its horror, may be "inspired by ideas of nationality, freedom, and of right."

The Socialist Party in the Reichstag. By P. G. La Chesvais. (London. Fisher Unwin.)

A study of the utterances of the Socialist leaders in Germany, just before and just after the declaration of war. Very interesting quotations are given—*e.g.*, from the speech of the German Deputy Haase, on July 29, "Austria for twenty-five years has been seeking to strangle Serbia economically. . . . Serbia's reply (to the ultimatum) was . . . drawn up in so moderate a form that, if it had been possible to assume good faith on the part of Austria, peace must have been secured. But Austria wished for war, and the appalling thought is that this criminal folly may steep the whole of Europe in blood. . . . The German proletariat says that Germany must not intervene even if Russia intervenes." It is natural after this to read in *Justice*, of December 24, 1914, "Two or three days before the meeting Comrade Haase had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, in the course of which he informed him that the Social Democratic Party would not be able to vote the war credits." (P. 84.) Yet the Social Democratic Party did vote the war credits. What is the explanation? La Chesvais suggests two reasons. In the first place, he holds simply that, faced by the actual imminence of war, "the leaders lost their heads." In the second, he believes that between July 31 and August 2 the German Government hoodwinked the Socialists by showing them garbled documents. Wendel, one of the Reichstag Deputies, later on defended his vote by asserting that, "in a secret interview which took place between the German Socialists and a member of the Government, before the sitting of the 4th August, the latter exhibited documents which rendered it impossible for the group to refuse to vote." Wendel believed the "fable" that "an understanding existed between France and Belgium to allow French troops who were going to attack Germany to pass through Belgium." And the German Government, La Chesvais remarks, "played its cards very astutely in dealing with" the telegrams between the Kaiser and Tsar. "It suppressed the telegram of the Tsar, in which . . . he proposed to appeal to The Hague Tribunal." But, La Chesvais feels, the German Socialists should not have let themselves be hoodwinked, and would not have been hoodwinked had they not been, "alas! unconsciously, too Pan-Germanist, and, by the same token, bad patriots." The only hope for the future is that men like Haase and Liebknecht, and women like Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg, will be able one day to bring about a genuine change of front in the Party, when, "to the joyful satisfaction of everybody, the transformed German section would be welcomed with open arms by the International—convened at the earliest occasion possible for the purpose."

Morocco and Armageddon. By G. D. Morel. (London. Independent Labour Party. 1915. 1d.)

An indictment of French and British "officialdom" for their action in Morocco. Mr. Morel is on strong ground when he censures "Imperialists" for trying to overreach one another in the supposed interests of their nation, or when he condemns the whole policy of secret treaties and clauses (including the secret clauses of the Franco-British-Spanish agreements of 1904). But his personal conviction that "after Algeçiras" (February, 1906) the British Foreign Office "identified itself with the bellicose Imperialist party" in France seems to make him overstate some important elements in the situation and render him blind to others. It is surely misleading to write as though "the acquisition of Agadir" was never contemplated by any influential party in Germany, or to describe the statement that Germany in 1911 had demanded, as compensation from France, the transfer of France's reversionary interest in the Belgian Congo, as "a charge" which was "quite untrue." The German wireless news of this week (August 9th) speaks quite simply of "the fact" "that France during the Morocco conference offered Germany her optional right on the Belgian Congo if saleable." Why, indeed, should anyone be concerned to deny that both France and Germany entertained the idea? Apart from the special questions raised by this war, such an arrangement might have much to recommend it, and had been, *before the war*, recommended by men of influence both in England and Belgium.

F. M. S.

The Englishwoman. (Evans Bros. Ltd., Sardinia House, Kingsway.)

"Counsel," writes Miss Lowndes, in her article on "Public Advice," "is of two sorts: the advice to do something—which shows, at least, that our powers and capacities are recognised, even if we are exhorted unduly to strain them, and the advice to abstain from action, which suggests that folly guides our movements, and that restraint and inactivity are the only safe course. The first sort of council, in fact, is flattering, if not always apt to the case; the second recalls the well-known injunction: 'Go and see what Mary Jane is doing, and tell her not to'—and may be expected to wound the *amour-propre*. This sort of advice, therefore, is very sparingly offered to men by their fellows; it is for the most part reserved for women, and upon them it is freely bestowed. In fact, it may almost be said that advice to women about to do something may be summed up in the single word 'don't,' unless the thing they undertake has been devised under male guidance." In spite, however, of the universal advice "don't do it," women have insisted on "pushing through" their ideas of national service. They made garments for the troops, and comforts for the wounded, which were first laughed at but very soon welcomed; in spite of snubs they trained as nurses, and are now needed; they have taken men's places at work which they have been repeatedly told they could not possibly do.

This idea is further developed in an article "In Either Case: Q. E. D.," which points out that if we are to support ourselves (and to a certain extent our Allies), we *must* keep up our exports, and that women must therefore step into the breach to take the places of the 30,000 men a week who, we are told, are wanted for the army. "Women," says the writer, "have learned their lesson, which is to regard what has been done rather than what has been said, to heed no refusals, but to ascertain what kind of work is in request, and to take any opportunity that occurs of training for that industry."

Other articles in the November number are "Relief Workrooms," by Cicely Ledley Brown, "For Those who Come After," by R. E. Cholmeley, "Feminism in Greek Literature, VIII.," by G. Frederick A. Wright, &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Spending in War Time. By E. J. Urwick, M.A. (Oxford University Press. 2d.)

Back of the Ballot. A Woman Suffrage Farce in One Act. By George Middleton. (Samuel French. 25 cents.)

Married Women's Work—A Report of an Enquiry undertaken by the Women's Industrial Council. Edited by Clementina Black. (Bell. 2s. 6d. net.)

A War Cookery Book for the Sick and Wounded. By Jessie M. Laurie. (T. Werner Laurie. 6d. net.)

Painless Childbirth in Twilight Sleep. By Hanna Rion. (T. Werner Laurie. 6s. net. Second impression.)

Shadows and Light. By. E. Mary Cruttwell. (To be obtained of A. Rawlings, The Arcade, Reading.)

Poems of Animals. (Humphrey Milford. 7d. net.)

The Child, His Nature and Nurture. By W. B. Drummond. (Dent. 2s. 6d. net.)

The Political Economy of War. By F. W. Hirst. (Dent. 5s. net.)

Embroidery and Design. By Joan H. Drew. (Pitman. 2s. 6d. net.)

The Peace of Europe. By W. Penn. Green's Short History of English People. Vols. 1 and 2. Dead Souls. By Nicolai Gogol. Jacanapes and Other Stories. By Mrs. Ewing. (Everyman, Dent. Cloth 1s. net, leather 2s. net.)

Maternity and Child Welfare. By E. Smith. (King. 1s. net.)

The Child. By W. B. Drummond. (Dent. 2s. 6d. net.)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (MANCHESTER BRANCH).

The inaugural meeting of the Manchester Branch of the Women's International League was held on October 20th in the Minor Hall. This organisation has grown out of the Women's Congress for Permanent Peace, held at The Hague, and has now been established as a permanent feminist and pacifist organisation. It was reported that envoys sent from The Hague Conference had been received by the chief Ministers of the belligerent countries, and in one case by the Monarch, and that their suggestions had been taken sympathetically. It was stated that the Women's International League stood for the cultivation of the spirit of co-operation between nations and in national life. Miss Margaret Ashton is the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester branch, and Mrs. H. L. Smith is the Organising Secretary; Mrs. Renold is Chairman, and Miss Olga Hertz Treasurer.

Correspondence.

THE FOE BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE.

MADAM,—Surely Miss Ford's point has been missed. What is required is that we should cut down our luxuries, not that we should upset trade by forcing our own people to produce what can be better and cheaper done abroad. True, our excess imports of war necessities must be met by cutting down our other imports; we must stop buying motor cars in America. But the point surely is that we must stop buying motor cars altogether. If we were simply to buy our usual number of these luxuries only in England instead of in America, nothing whatever would be gained. Instead of having that amount of money available for paying for war imports, we should have spent it all—on motor cars—just as much as ever. The mere fact of the money being spent in England would make no difference; for to look at it another way, we should be making our own people produce an amount of luxuries, and taking them from other necessary work for which they would have been available had we stuck to the American market. The waste of production in England would equal the amount of value we previously spent in America. Nothing will serve but real economising, and I do hope that in our thrift campaign we shall stick to this.

As regards necessities, such as butter, what could be gained by merely leaving our Danish dairyman, and turning on an equivalent amount of our own productive energies to making butter instead of attending to our ordinary business? The butter bill must be paid, and whether it is paid by money sent to Denmark or by work done in England makes no difference as regards reducing the excess of imports. By all means, let us do with margarine if we can; that would be a real economy. But what butter we must have, let us continue to buy in the best market, wherever that market may be.

OLIVER STRACHEY.

HEROIC TAXATION.

MADAM,—While agreeing with most of what "A Banker" writes in his illuminating articles in your columns, I would draw a slightly different moral. To me they prove conclusively the urgent need of heroic taxation on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Taxation is the only method which will enforce economy on all (not upon the comparatively few, who will economise voluntarily), and in proportions graduated, according to ability to pay. There is no other means of stopping the alarming increase in prices, which will otherwise before long bring starvation to the poor.

F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

THE BABY-SAVING CRUSADE.

MADAM,—There was much of interest in the great meeting at the Guildhall last week to inaugurate a Baby-Saving Campaign. It was a splendid audience, very large, and with many fine, earnest faces on all sides, and yet one could not but somehow feel it was a big opportunity largely wasted. It was gracious of the Lord Mayor to lend the historic building, and to come out in one of his best gingerbread coaches (or rather his representative came), with four fine horses, to honour the occasion, but within the Hall one felt how entirely a man's meeting it was. Surely, it were arranged entirely by men. One woman only was permitted to speak, but when a woman is a Duchess, and a Duchess in earnest about work, opportunities are given her denied to lesser lights. What subject has been so entirely, through all time, a woman's subject as tendance of babes? Two kind old doctors spoke, but they seemed to miss the point; they savoured of the past, and were not inspiring. Not a word was said of the reason that this subject has of late come so into the foreground, because there are medical women, who, mother-like, go straight to the heart and the root of difficulties. Had one or two of these women been asked to speak the whole atmosphere of the platform would have changed. In another admirable City meeting, the previous week, relating to women and the land, several girls who had been working came up and stated their experiences, and the whole thing became real. At this gathering the subject was Women Doctors and Babies, and women doctors were ignored. There was no suggestion of how a baby clinic could be formed, and many there had doubtless come to hear that. If any of those young women care to apply to the present writer, through THE COMMON CAUSE, she can tell them of an excellent baby clinic and school for mothers, a little way outside London, where they could study and practise what should be done, and economical living could be found for them as they learnt. Next time there is such a meeting let us have the practical medical women there; let us have lay-women who are running hostels for babies, and they will be able to direct the future. Can we not ask the kind Duchess of Marlborough to give us such a gathering and to preside?

A MOTHER AND GRANDMOTHER.

WOMEN PATROLS.

MADAM,—The Women Patrols' Committee are in urgent need of help. I have no doubt the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE know what their aims were in starting the work, and have watched how far these aims have been fulfilled. The work has been valuable as far as it has gone, and has won the goodwill and the sympathy of the authorities; but there is a very great deal more to be done, and it would be a real misfortune if it were stopped for the want of funds. Will the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE send help at once and keep the work going? To those who do not know about the work, all particulars would be sent if they will apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Carden, N.U.W.W., Women's Patrol Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster. Cheques will be gratefully received by me at the above address.

AGNES GARRETT, *Hon. Treasurer*,
Women's Patrol Committee.

2, Gower Street, W.C.

[*We are glad to reprint the above appeal with the address, which was omitted by accident last week.*]

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THE HISTORY OF AN ALLOTMENT GARDEN.

MADAM,—May I pass on to your readers a bit of experience, not mine, but that of an old friend who took up an allotment? A highly educated woman, no longer young, she found herself obliged to live as a tenant of one of a row of small cottages on the outskirts of a Midland manufacturing town, which is rapidly thrusting out streets of such cottages into the fields. One of the fields had been secured by the local authorities, and divided into allotments for the factory workers and "railway-men," who inhabited the rows of houses. With much diffidence she "took up" her allotment, and started her tiny kitchen-garden. The pleasure she derived from that little patch of earth seemed inexhaustible. She was not sure at first how the neighbours would take it. Far from resenting the intrusion of a "lady," the only woman-cultivator, the men took a special interest in her efforts. She was not allowed to do her own trenching, because it was "too hard for an old lady." Exchange of seeds and roots and small services laid the foundation of a good understanding and real friendliness. She knew the history of every experiment; she scored up all the successes and noted the failures; she became a sort of chronicler to the allotments. Incidentally, she kept herself cheerful and in health, in spite of anxiety and cares; and her garden produced vegetables enough for herself and an aged relative, for most of the year. The flat and extremely ugly landscape, bounded by spoil banks and lit at night by furnace-fires, was redeemed in her eyes by the foreground of little plots and its triumphs in the gardening line. I think a part of the success of her allotment was due to the fact that my friend was both poor and inexperienced, a glad receiver of advice, and keenly interested in the work of the others.

MIDLAND.

THE MABEL DEARMER MEMORIAL FUND.

MADAM,—Some of Mabel Dearmer's friends are feeling that her act of heroic sacrifice should be commemorated in some suitable manner. Already we are beginning to hear of the deep impression made by the tragic circumstances of her death on the Serbian people. We feel that it is only fitting that a name held in such high honour by the country in which she died should also be commemorated in her own land.

The Memorial might appropriately take the form of a window or other ornament in the Church of St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, executed by some artist of repute; or, if enough money were forthcoming, of a dispensary or hospital building in Serbia or England. The decision can only be made when we have some idea of the amount that is promised. We purpose to confer then with Dr. Dearmer, and, if necessary, to form a small Committee. Meanwhile, contributions and promises should be sent to me at the address below.

LUCY HENDERSON, *Hon. Treasurer*.

2, Hogarth Road, Hendon, S.W.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. D. B. McLaren writes:—There is an evident misprint, or more probably a slip on my part, in my letter in your issue of October 29th. "If our exports are *not* to go to Denmark," ought to be "If our exports are still to go, &c."

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Nov. 9th, 3 p.m.—***Professor E. J. Urwick, M.A.,*** on ***"WAR AND ECONOMY."*** Chairman The Lady Frances Balfour. Collection for Women's Service of the L.S.W.S.

Nov. 16th, 8.30 p.m.—***M. Alexis Aladin*** (ex-Member of the Duma representing the Central Committee of National Patriotic Associations), on ***"ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS."*** Chairman, Mr. G. R. S. Mead, B.A. Collection for the Anglo-Russian Hospital.

Nov. 23rd, 3 p.m.—***Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich*** (University of Lvöw, Poland), on ***"MODERN POLAND."*** Chairman, The Lady Emmott. Collection for the Polish Victims' Relief Fund.

Nov. 30th, 8.30 p.m.—***Sir Edwin Pears, LL.B.,*** on ***"CONSTANTINOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT."*** Chairman, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. Collection for the London School of Medicine for Women.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Safeguards Which are No Safeguards.

The recommendations of the Munitions Labour Supply Committee, relating to the employment of women as munition workers, have left both employers and employed in doubt as to their positions. "The obscurely-drafted fifteen rules," as *The New Statesman* calls them, contain certain provisions, which, taken alone, might seem to assert the principle of equal pay for equal work. It is only when taken as a whole that both time-work and piece-work regulations are found to contain such numerous loopholes for evasion on the employer's part, that it is difficult to regard the recommendations as offering any real guarantee to the woman worker.

The Minimum Time Wage of £1 per week is not in any case guaranteed. At first sight it appears to be so, but it is not. "Women of 18 years or over, employed on time, on work customarily done by men, shall be rated at £1 per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question for men in engineering establishments." (Clause I.) But if the women, for any reason, should work shorter hours than the men, a proportionate amount will probably be deducted from their earnings, and the weekly minimum may disappear. Again, the phrase "work customarily done by men," opens up a wide field of possibilities in the way of re-arranging or re-grading, purposely done that the work may be very difficult of comparison with that "customarily done by men." Women, too, are being largely taken on in connection with new processes; with these there is no precedent with regard to former male labour.

With regard to piece-work, it is laid down in Clause 8 that "the principle upon which the recommendations are proposed is that, on systems of payment by results, equal payment shall be made to women as to men for an equal amount of work done." This seems to go direct to the root of the matter, and to establish once for all the principle that a woman, because she is a woman, shall not receive less than a man for an output equal with his. But what is established and built up by one clause is promptly undermined by another. Clause 4 had already provided that "women on piece-work shall be paid the same piece-work prices as are customarily paid to men for the job."

But Clause 9, is lying in wait with the astonishing provision that "piece-work prices and premium bonus basis times *shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the employer and the woman or women who perform the work!*" Which is to say that the women are left to drive such bargains as they can for themselves, and to take such terms as they can make. Nothing is said of any reference to men's trade union officials, and for the perils of "undercutting" the men's wages, not a thought! Clause 9 pretty effectively gives away all that is apparently secured by Clauses 4 and 8. And no local machinery is suggested which might be created to fix fair wages for women, wherever the system of equal piece rates for men and women cannot satisfactorily be applied.

Lastly, none of these recommendations of the Munitions Labour Supply Committee apply at all to any but the Government's own factories, and it will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on October 20th, stated that the terms are to apply only "to women replacing men in establishments for which the Ministry is directly responsible." That is the case with the recommendations of the Munitions Labour Supply Committee. They are to be adopted in the national munition factories; but very few of

these are as yet at work. *The private firms, who at present employ ninety-nine per cent. of the total of munition workers, are not bound by the regulations*, which are only "commended" to their "favourable consideration."

It is, therefore, impossible to regard the regulations as any effective safeguard, or, indeed, as any safeguard whatever for ninety-nine per cent. of munition workers. The utmost which can be said is that they are, on the whole, a step towards the goal set before us in Clause 8; but there is a further road to travel before it is secured that an "equal payment shall be made to women as to men for an equal amount of work done."

It is very evident that we still sorely need votes, if we are to serve our country.

Aircraft and Munition Work for Women.

ONE PART OF THE WORK OF THE WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On a certain Thursday in October it was decided that the great new munition factories to be opened near London should be women's factories. On the next day the L.S.W.S. was asked if it could supply women immediately to be trained in preparation for the opening of the new workshops; by the following Monday the first nine women had been selected and placed at work, and by the end of the week forty more had followed them.

The London Society has now placed 134 women in such work, and is confident that openings can be found for everyone who is suitable. The work to be undertaken is not difficult, but requires considerable endurance, as the hours are very long and the work very monotonous. In the first place, the women selected are medically examined by the lady doctor appointed by the Government, and if passed they are signed on for training, either for the inspection, the making, or the filling of cartridges. While training they receive £1 a week, and work for about eight hours a day, and they are taught the management of the various machines and gauges. After they are trained they must be ready to work a 12-hours' shift by day or night, and their wages will depend upon their capacity, being in every case the same as that of the men doing the corresponding work. The chief qualifications necessary for the work are steady nerves, good health, and common sense and a knowledge of how to deal with people. For the inspection work, good eyesight and a slight knowledge of mathematics is important, and the training includes theoretical as well as practical work.

In the making of cartridges, endurance and dexterity are important. The work is done by machines, which run in soapy water, and the workers wear waterproof overalls and clogs, and have to endure the incessant noise of the machinery. The filling of cartridges is done in the danger buildings, and the workers have to take the most serious precautions in their work. Fireproof caps and overalls are made by the Government and kept in the factory, and special boots, without nails, are also provided. No hairpins, even, may be worn, as any metal coming into contact with the material worked in would cause an explosion; and the workers are strictly examined before they enter. Once inside, their work continues to be highly responsible, and, although not particularly complicated or difficult, calls for endurance and dexterity.

For all these kinds of work educated women, with that experience of life which social work gives, can be most useful. They can act as supervisors and inspectors of the new factory-hands, and can do much to help to establish a satisfactory attitude in the great new establishments. A serious responsibility rests upon these women: for the first time they are being admitted into Government works, treated and paid in the same way as men, and it lies with them to prove that they can be as reasonable, as conscientious, and as efficient.

All particulars of the work can be had from the London Society, where intending applicants are interviewed daily between 11 and 4, and where contributions towards the necessary expenses of organisation will be very gladly received.

ACETYLENE-WELDING.

In addition to general registration work and the providing of workers for Government factories, the London Society has been busy organising classes for the training of women in some of the simpler forms of engineering.

At 5 and 7, Johnson Street, a class for teaching oxy-acetylene-welding has been actively carried on for some weeks past under skilled supervision. Here women are trained in the welding together of the different parts of air-craft, as it has been found that the large demand now made for skilled welders is difficult to fill.

The Johnson Street neophytes, clothed in engineers' long overalls, their hair protected by caps or handkerchiefs, hold their blow-pipes gallantly in the shower of sparks and crackling as of fireworks which accompanies the welding process. Gradually the mysteries of a "good weld" are elucidated, and the struggles of the tyro become the calculated effort of the skilled manipulator. Numbers of "good welds" are being turned out in the Johnson Street workshops, and the pupils who no longer need the continual attention of the instructor need only practice to make them as "commercially quick" as they are now efficient.

In an adjoining workshop, under the same roof, a power-lathe and drilling-machine have just been installed, and lessons are now being arranged in turning of metal-fitting and filing for the manipulation of shells and hand-grenades.

Micrometer viewing, with the use of the vernier, also the methods of reading from drawings, and gauging measurements, &c., may be studied at Johnson Street; and classes have likewise been held for engineering tracing from mechanical drawings of all kinds.

All particulars with regard to fees and hours, &c., may be had at the offices of the London Society, 58, Victoria Street.

Saving the Babies.

MATERNITY WORK AT HEADQUARTERS.

In last week's issue, under "Treasurer's Notes," acknowledgment was made of the generous donations which many of our societies have sent in addition to their annual affiliation fee.

Just now, when the financial year of the National Union has closed, it is important that the societies should realise how very essential such support is to the work at headquarters, not only to the organising work, but also to the actual war activities now carried on from and at Headquarters.

It is very little known, for instance, how much the Union has done in building up and fostering Maternity Centres all over the country by urging local unions to take them up, and by sending and lending organisers, who not only have started centres in co-operation with local organisations, but in some cases have actually carried on the work as superintendents or assistants. Mrs. Hills (Miss Margaret Robertson) in particular, worked for several months with the Women's Co-operative Guild, at the expense of the National Union, and started child welfare work in forty-four places, spoke at conferences, clubs, &c., interviewed Medical Officers of Health and other officials, and incidentally had opportunities of finding homes for children whose parents were temporarily unable to tend them.

It has also been the work of the officials at Headquarters to collect and distribute the clothes from the New Zealand Plunket Societies and the money sent by the Napier Branch of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children.

About a year ago, Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Frances Balfour, and Lady French sent an appeal to New Zealand for clothes to help our soldiers' and sailors' families, and the response to this appeal was immediate and most generous.

Altogether over twenty cases have been received at Headquarters, and there are promises of more to follow. In some cases the clothes are in separate bundles, each bundle containing the necessary garments for one baby for one year. In other cases there are large numbers of separate garments. The baby garments, long clothes and short clothes, are beautifully made, on the best mothercraft models, and are of splendid woollen materials, each one generally wrapped in a pretty woollen shawl. Inside, the maker has often placed a note to the future possessor of these garments, a touching message of love and sympathy from one mother to another, and these notes have given almost as much pleasure as the garments themselves. In one particular instance, when the young mother of 16 was unmarried, and the soldier father, who had been billeted on her parents, refused all responsibility for his fatherhood, the bundle of clothes from a New Zealand mother for an English "War Baby," brought great comfort, and helped to dissipate the feeling of isolation and shame. Some of the clothes especially ear-marked for Belgians were sent to a Belgian Depôt, and some which seemed most suitable for this purpose, to the Church Army.

Many Infant Welfare Centres, including the one at Reading, the Reigate District Maternity Work, the St. Pancras School for Mothers, &c., &c., received splendid parcels of clothing, and other parcels were sent to the Maternity Committee of the Reigate Borough Distress Committee, and to the Chelsea, Camden Town, and Holborn Branches of the S. & S.F.A., the latter at the special request of Lady French.

And even the packing cases have been of great use, when not wanted for sending away the clothes, as they have been handed over to the Department of the Scottish Hospitals at the London Society, where they were much appreciated.

The money sent by Napier has been distributed on the recommendation of various S. & S.F. Associations, generally 2s. being allowed weekly for each baby, or in special emergencies, where immediate financial help was wanted, a lump sum of from 10s. to £1 has been sent. For instance, the poor widow of a man in the A.S.C., who was killed last April, is receiving 2s. weekly for the baby born fourteen weeks after the father's death; she has six other children under 15, one of whom suffers from spinal curvature. The special help was given in one instance to the widow of a seaman drowned in H.M.S. "Hogue," who had got behind with her rent because her elder little girl of 4 had been ill for five weeks with a highly infectious skin complaint, after which some of her clothing had to be burnt, and this had prevented the mother taking in her usual boxmaking work.

Another particularly sad case was that of an unmarried mother of 20, engaged for several years to a private in the Royal Fusiliers. He was intending to marry her before he left for the front, but could not get leave. However, he made a will in her favour before he sailed, and begged her to give the expected baby his name, and to "look after it." He wrote regularly from abroad till October, 1914, when his letters suddenly stopped. On January 6th the War Office informed her that he had been posted as "Missing" after October 26th. Her little boy baby was born on March 3rd, and she has been struggling gallantly ever since to keep her baby and herself on what she can earn—10s. to 12s. a week—as her widowed mother, with whom she lives, cannot afford to help her. As the man is still posted as missing, she cannot yet receive whatever is due to her under his will, and she is extremely grateful for the help received from the Napier women.

There is no space to multiply instances of this kind, but they serve as a further proof, if one were needed, that our National Union has its function even in war time, when no actual Suffrage propaganda can be carried on. In its central position, well known and respected by the community, and with the support of its many hundreds of constituent branches, it links up the work of societies and individuals in the distant parts of the Empire with the actual cases of distress and suffering caused by the war, in a way that would be possible only to such an organisation.

First-Hand Experiences.

VIII.—LEARNING HOW TO LIVE UNDER CANVAS.

The Oxford Women's Society for Women's Suffrage has taken an important step in helping to train workers for Belgium and France. The Society has made itself responsible, under the Belgian Repatriation Committee, for training volunteers who will go out, when the time comes, and live among the people, helping them through the trying time when their homes are being rebuilt.

With this object in view, a training camp was held in August, arranged under Suffrage auspices, but to which all old Oxford students were invited. It was a miracle of organisation. In the first place, the site was glorious, but remote. The camp was pitched on the top of Skenberrow Hill, in the Cotswolds. The situation could hardly have been more perfect. But perfection has its price, and it was not easy to persuade tradesmen to deliver at a height of 1,000 feet. However, the magic of the word Belgium was great in the Cotswold villages; and when it was discovered that the camp had method in its apparent madness, we were pursued with every attention. In the second place, war conditions made everything doubly difficult to get. Tents and other camp essentials were only secured after a long search. For the fact that on the right day everything was in its place and every arrangement successfully made, Miss Lodge must be thanked. Her previous sufferings made possible our enjoyment.

On the first evening Miss Thurstan gave us a thrilling account of her experiences in Belgium and Russia. Her help was also invaluable in planning out the camp routine on the most practical lines. The days were carefully mapped out. Every camper had her turn at cooking-lessons, camp-construction, and camp duties. We learnt how to manipulate a trench-fire, how to improvise stretchers and shelters, how to pitch and strike a tent. The night was divided into three night shifts, and three times a day the milk had to be fetched from the village. We were fortunate in having with us Mrs. Booth, of the Gloucester School of Cookery, and three of her staff, who gave lectures on camp-cookery and laundry. The district nurse kindly held classes every evening on first-aid and nursing, for those who wished, and there was also voluntary drill and signalling practice. As there were four Belgians at the camp there was also opportunity for Flemish lessons. Miss Lodge closed the camp by a lecture in which she told us something of the preparations needed before a camp could be started, and of the general lines on which it should be run.

We were staffed by four officers: Miss Lodge, camp superintendent; Miss Alleyne, camp instructor; Miss Lorimer, treasurer; and Miss Skipworth, adjutant. They would hardly have been recognised in Oxford; and the appearance of some of the campers must have surprised even the most well-bred visitors. It is needless to say that the camp was not all work. There was plenty of time for walks and bathes and other amusements, which would probably only be found in an Oxford camp. One night we even had a route-march, when we tramped for six miles and passed through the same village three times! That is the only recorded occasion on which the superintendent's organising genius broke down.

Many of those at the camp had already definitely offered their services and had been accepted for relief work abroad. One of our number, who left after the first week to go out to Serbia, said that even in so short a time the experience had been invaluable. It is good to feel that the camp has been really profitable to those who intend to give their personal help in restoring a normal life in France and Belgium.

OUR SPECIAL HOSPITAL NUMBER.

Readers are reminded that our next issue, November 12th, is the special illustrated N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Number, and are asked to do all they can to ensure a wide circulation. In order that we may decide how many copies to have printed the Manager will be glad to hear of all orders placed with newsagents. Copies can be ordered from The Common Cause Office, on sale or return, at the usual terms—1s. per dozen of thirteen copies. While we are willing to send this special issue out freely on sale or return, we urge that members will use every endeavour to dispose of all the copies ordered, as this will be a very expensive number to produce, and we are going to this expense with a view to helping the hospitals and giving greater publicity to their work.

Sellers Wanted.

It is very important that The Special Hospital Number, should be sold in the streets, not only in London but throughout the country, and sellers are urgently needed.

Miss Burke, of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, has kindly promised to give a "bague boche" ring, made by one of the wounded while in our hospital in France, and of which we published a description in our issue of July 30th, as a prize to the seller of the largest number of this issue, and it is hoped that there will be a large number of competitors.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Royaumont.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, writing from Royaumont, says :—

"We have had quite an eventful week. On Tuesday, one of our patients who had distinguished himself in the field was formally decorated with the Medaille Militaire, and we made an occasion of it. Our neighbours, as usual, were only too pleased to lend a hand in making the occasion a success. Colonel Rampont, General Joffre's aide-de-camp, came over to present the medal, and a 'fanfare,' or military brass band, was lent for the afternoon by the commandant at Boran. The said fanfare was installed in the gallery over the refectory, and discoursed to us music of a vigorous and patriotic order ; beds were wheeled in from the wards to the refectory (though not so many as usual on these occasions—so many of the men are very ill), and the walls decorated with flags, French and British. The hero himself was confined to his bed, which was placed, of course, conspicuously in the front rank. Perhaps the best sight of the day was some proud relations established behind the pillow. When the moment came, his bed was pushed out in advance of the others ; the fanfare gave a flourish, and Colonel Rampont decorated him in the name of the President of the Republic, bestowing the customary accolade—the kiss upon either cheek. Afterwards his comrades—those who could walk—saluted him as they filed past his bed, and a deputation of girls from Asnières presented him with a bouquet. Colonel Rampont made a charming speech —alike to the hero and the hospital where the hero was cared for. If he meant half he said—and there is every reason to suppose he did—we have no cause to complain of a lack of French gratitude. It was good to listen to the admiring way in which he spoke of our 'doctoresses,' and to the ready fashion in which the men agreed with him.

"Then yesterday (Saturday) we were honoured by a visit from Queen Natalie of Serbia. With her came Princess Ghyka, of Roumania, who is about to start a hospital of her own at Biarritz, and wanted first to have a look at Royaumont. Her Majesty arrived at somewhat short notice, and earlier than was expected—rather, I gather, to the agitation of the porter on duty. She stayed several hours, made a thorough round of the hospital, and spoke, I believe, not only to all the nurses, but to every man in the wards. I need not tell you they were delighted by her very genuine interest in them. Afterwards she had tea in the doctors' room, and sat with a group for her photograph before motoring back to Paris. Her Majesty was kind enough to express to Miss Ivens her approval of Royaumont and what she saw there, and we were given to understand that her interest in the hospital arose from the fact that it was 'manned' entirely by women.

"The work of the Hospital is still unusually heavy this week —as you can judge by the fact that we had twenty admissions this morning. The nature of the cases entails a lot of night work, and nurses and orderlies as well as doctors are all feeling the strain. Some of our patients are very young—there is a boy of nineteen who has lost a leg (amputation at the thigh), has a piece of shell in his lung, and a wound in the hand as well. He hardly looks his age ; and the Queen of Serbia noticed him particularly—I suppose because he seems such a child. The theatre is going from morning till night. Miss Ivens is thinking seriously of arranging a second edition thereof, as it is almost impossible to get through the work as it is.

"By the way, we had two visits of inspection this week—from French and English generals. General Penaud came over one day, and General Yarde Buller looked in on us another. This is a long letter, and I must put it up for the post. You shall hear again next week."

Girton and Newnham Unit.

A party of nurses and orderlies, numbering in all thirty-three, have just been sent off from Liverpool for Salonika. They are reinforcements for our Girton and Newnham Unit, which is at the present moment on its way from Marseilles to Salonika to join the French Expeditionary Force. The entire party, although fully realising the present condition of affairs out in the East, were in very good spirits. Miss Helen Rathbone, of Liverpool, was most kind in rendering the party every assistance, and arranged for them to assemble at the Adelphi Hotel for tea as her guests. They go out in charge of Dr. Bertha McGregor, Miss Culbard, and Miss Touche, who is to be Night Superintendent.

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Wales—London Unit.

During the summer months it was the intention that this Unit should be situated at one of the special locations mentioned by Sir Ralph Paget and the Serbian Government. However, during the summer there was little fighting in Serbia ; most of the men were recovering from old wounds, and a considerable amount of typhoid and dysentery was prevalent in the camps. The army was undergoing a thorough reorganisation, and this caused the authorities to delay the departure of the Wales—London Unit. The Committee, with the idea of the present position in front of them, after consultation with the Wales and London Committees, decided that the very generous sum subscribed by those two places should be used to endow Dr. Hutchison's splendidly organised hospital at Valjevo. This hospital is now, therefore, known as the Wales—London Unit.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S TO MISS EDITH CAVELL.

When it was announced in the press that there would be a memorial service in St. Paul's in honour of Miss Edith Cavell, and that women's societies would be represented, I wrote to the Dean and asked if he could give tickets of admission to the officers of the N.U.W.S.S. and of the London Society. He replied that he could not do this, as requests for the representation of political societies could not be granted ; but he enclosed one ticket for his own closet in the choir for my personal use. While grateful for his kindness, I much regretted that a similar favour had not been extended to my colleagues. As they could not be with me, I feel all the more that I would like to give all readers of The Common Cause a brief account of the service. It was in complete harmony throughout with Edith Cavell's last words, as recorded by the chaplain, the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan. She said she willingly gave her life for her country, and added, "I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me. . . . I thank God for this ten weeks' quiet before the end. Life has always been hurried and full of difficulty. This time of rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realise that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone."

Nobler last words were never uttered. They help us all as much as her self-devoted life and heroic death. To say that the service was in harmony with them is the highest praise that can be given. A wonderful roll of drums ushered in Chopin's Funeral March ; then came the hymn "Abide with me," which she had joined the chaplain in repeating ; then followed the Psalms "Out of the deep" and "The Lord is my Shepherd," Crofts' rendering of the Antiphon, "I am the resurrection and the life," the Dead March in "Saul," and a very beautiful unaccompanied Russian chant called the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom. The Dean read the lesson from the Funeral Service, with its wonderful uplifting note, "Death is swallowed up in victory. O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory? . . . Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord." The vast cathedral was crowded from end to end; the nation was represented by the King's proxy, Queen Alexandra, the Prime Minister, and many other members of the Government. Many hundreds of nurses filled the great space under the dome. As the huge congregation silently and reverently dispersed, I think there cannot have been one who did not feel uplifted and helped. We ought not to mourn her unduly ; we ought to be thankful for her splendid courage and steadfastness. The German military chaplain who was with her at the very end said "She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith, and that she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine." Let us all thank God for her.

Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

Support our Advertisers. Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause.*

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Miss Edith Palliser (Literature). Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).
Hon Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary: Miss Helen Wright
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Mrs. Rackham has been appointed a temporary Inspector of Factories, and consequently has resigned from the Executive Committee. Mrs. Edmund Garrett, Editor of The Common Cause, has been co-opted in her place, and Miss Sterling has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Owing to press of other work, Dr. Florence Willey has resigned from the Executive Committee, and Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher has been co-opted to fill the vacancy.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	7,375	13	2
Staff and Pupils Gloucestershire School Domestic Science (29th Belgian Relief)	1	0	0
Mrs. S. F. Edwards	1	0	0
Eastbourne W.S.S.	2	2	0
Southport W.S.S.	1	1	0
Godalming W.S.S.	1	0	0
Mrs. Powell		4	0
Miss A. M. Partridge		2	6
Miss C. M. Forster (15th monthly)		5	0
Miss M. L. Hodgson		2	6
Miss A. W. Cooke, Church Army work in Camps ...		10	0
Miss Wells, Food for Prisoners of War		5	6
Miss Juliet E. Reckitt	5	5	0
Received for Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund :—			
A Friend, "B."	2	10	0
Friends, "B."	2	10	0
Miss M. A. Douglas	1	0	0
Miss M. McN. Sharpley ...	2	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital (Belgian Unit)	1	11	0
	£7,398	1	8

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914	1,774	12	1
Received from October 23rd to 30th :—			
Subscriptions.			
Lieutenant G. L. Reid		2	6
Lady Margaret Sackville ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Conybeare		5	0
Mrs. James Borrowman ...		1	0
Mrs. Reynolds	1	0	0
Mrs Davidson		5	0
Miss H. F. Jewson		2	6
Mrs. Powell		1	0
Miss M. A. Sloane, 1915-1916...		10	0
Miss J. V. Mellor		10	6
Miss A. W. Taylor		10	6
Mrs. Alex. Wynch	1	0	0
Miss A. M. Partridge		2	6
Mrs. J. C. P. Thompson ...		2	0
Miss Drury		1	0
Miss T. Gosse		5	0
Mrs. Orme-Webb		2	6
Miss E. M. Gardner	1	0	0
Mrs. E. D. Nuttall		2	6
Miss Grace Hutcheson... ...		1	0
Mrs. T. W. Garner		3	0
Miss P. W. Garner		1	0
Miss K. W. Garner		1	0
Mrs Badley	1	0	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Windsor and Eton W.S.S. ...		14	3
Elgin		10	3
Auchterarder		5	0
Alloa		5	0
Galashiels		17	6
Lampeter		6	0
Biggleswade		5	0
	£1,786	5	7

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

War Cooking for Women Workers.

On Monday, November 15th, the Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition will be opened at the Suffrage Shop, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., and will be on view until November 27th. All kinds of labour-saving machines will be shown, and the Exhibition (which will be free) will be of the greatest interest to all housekeepers anxious to discover how to reduce household bills without reducing food values. A series of demonstrations in economical cooking will be given daily from 12 to 2 and 5.30 to 7.30, at which the use of the hay-box and other simple cooking appliances will be explained. The demonstrator, who will be pleased to advise on individual cases, will be continuously at work during the hours named, and visitors can enter at any time. The charge for admission to each cooking demonstration will be 3d.

The Englishwoman Exhibition.

The Englishwoman Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts will be opened by the Marchioness of Londonderry in the Central Hall, Westminster, at 3 p.m., on November 17th.

From that date until November 27th the Exhibition can be visited daily from 3 to 6 p.m. Readers of The Common Cause are requested to support this effort for the stimulation of handicrafts and industries amongst skilled women. With the approach of Christmas their beautiful products will make special

appeal to purchasers, who are advised not to leave the Exhibition until they have inspected specimens of the thirty different handicrafts there represented. The exhibits include hand-woven materials in beautiful colours, leather work, basketry, pottery, jewellery, feathercraft, lingerie, and Armenian needlework.

THE LONDON SOCIETY'S SALE.

NOVEMBER 30TH AND DECEMBER 1ST, AT GROSVENOR HOUSE, BY KIND PERMISSION OF THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

It is good to be able to report that, as usual, what the London Society for Women's Suffrage undertakes is progressing encouragingly. How is it that good Suffragists always seem able—however busy—to do just one thing more? It is largely explained by the old saying, "Where there's a will, there is a way," and there is no denying we *have* the will.

It is most cheering to those who are organising and arranging the London Society Sale to observe the ready, hearty response from all the branches to the request for contributions. Women who are already up to their eyes in war work of various kinds still readily realise the necessity of the sale of plain needlework as a means of raising funds for keeping our organisation together, and cheerfully lend a hand with contributions and offers of help as sellers.

We realise the great value of our organisation more and more as time goes on, and the nation's need of women's work becomes more apparent; indeed, the demands on the organisation are very heavy, and all entail expenditure of money, which must be met. So our sale has got to be a great success, and it *will be*. Who can resist the double call to buy comforts for our brave soldiers and sailors, and at the same time help to support the Society, or to bring comfort and kindly help in the form of useful clothing as Christmas gifts to our poorer friends and help to support the Society; or fail to buy toys for the little ones they feel to be a positive necessity, for their little hearts must be gladdened by Christmas gifts, though their elders bear a burden of anxiety? So help to make November 30th and December 1st very successful days. All contributions will be gratefully received at 58, Victoria-street.

Thought for the Week.

"Teach that thou has learnt lovingly."—

JOHN COLET,
Founder of St. Paul's Grammar School, 1513.

VELVETEEN REST GOWN

GRACEFUL Velveteen Rest Gown, with fichu collar of cream Ninon edged ecru French Lace; waist on elastic; bodice lined Silk; sleeves finished with double frill of Ninon. Available in various shades. 3 gns.

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET.

Peter Robinson Ltd.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of Oct. 21st	66,071	8	1½
Further donations received to Oct. 28th, 1915:—			
Employees of Irvine and District Water Board, per Gilbert Christie, Esq.	4	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Brydon Murray (Serbia)	1	0	0
Darlington W.S.S., per Miss Woodhead, Hon. Sec., Result of collection at meeting ...	1	2	3
Mrs. Williamson, per Miss Culbard (Serbia)	5	5	0
*Mrs. McCallum	0	10	0
*Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. Federation, per Miss M. O'Shea, Acting Hon. Treas. S.S. and H. Federation, Mrs. Johnstone, per Winchester Soc. (for drugs, Serbia), £5; *Winchester Soc. (tent, Troyes), 10s.; *Brighton and Hove Soc (tent, Troyes), £2 2s. 6d.; Woking Soc. (tent, Troyes), £33 6s.; Mrs. Handly Spicer (Serbia), £1; *Central Sussex Soc. (bed in tent, Troyes), £39 17s. 9d.; Mrs. Alys Russell (tent, Troyes), 10s. 6d.; Logan Persall Smith, Esq. (tent, Troyes), 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Alys Russell, further (tent, Troyes), £1 13s. 3d.	84	10	6
*Brentwood W.S.S., per H. E. Wild, Esq., Hon. Treas. ...	5	0	0
Miss Normand	1	0	0
Mrs J. Dunn (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. Fraser	1	0	0
Shipley and Baildon W.S.S., per Miss Marion Best, Assoc. Sec., to name "Shipley and Baildon Suffrage Soc." Beds (Valjevo, Serbia), £50; and "Shipley and Baildon Suffrage Soc." Beds (Royaumont), £2	75	0	0
*Second instalment, Employees of Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., per Mrs. Robertson	16	10	1
*F. H. Hayes, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Russell (Serbia)	2	2	0
A. M. Macfie, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss C. B. Wilson	8	0	0
Mrs. Steel	3	3	0
Mr. and Miss D. M. Zimmern (Serbia)	3	3	0
Miss E. H. Henderson ...	10	0	
*Week's collection in Broughton and Crumpsall High School for Girls, Manchester, per Miss Winifred Seares, Secretary of School Council (Serbia)	2	2	0
Sir Percy and Lady Bates (Serbia)	500	0	0
Miss Margaret B. Meff	10	0	
*Miss Beveridge	5	0	0
Mrs. Hunter	3	0	0
Miss F. Henry (Serbia) ...	3	3	0
Miss Rankine	50	0	0
Mrs. A. Seaton Bentley (Serbia)—Collected	6	14	0
H. N. N.	50	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Gillan (10s. each)	1	0	0
Miss G. Young	2	2	0
Mrs. R. Lever, per Rev. A. M. Shand, M.A. (Serbia) ...	1	5	0
John F. Adams, Esq., per Mrs. Wood, Kilmacolm	5	0	0
Per Miss Culbard, Elgin—Mrs. Anderson, proceeds of raffled Tea Set (Serbia) (£4 4s.), Miss Watt, proceeds of sale of Lavender (Serbia) (10s.)...	4	14	0
Employees, Messrs. Wm. Sim & Co., Inverary, per Wm. Nicol, Esq.	5	0	0
*Leven W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, Hon. Treas., to continue 2 "Leven" Beds (Royaumont & Serbia, 2nd six months)...	50	0	0
Proceeds of Jumble Sale in Leven (£21 13s. 6d.), Sale in Mettiel (£5 2s. 9d.), 2 Concerts organised by Mr. Chas. Tubbs (£15 10s.), Boase Spinning Co. Ltd. (£10), Mr. Millar (£1) (£3 6s. 3d. held over for another bed) ...	53	6	3
A. S. (Serbia)	5	0	
Per the Women's Societies of Finnart U.F. Church, to name "Finnart" Bed (Serbia) (Vlad.)	25	0	0
*John C. McAdam, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Miss Helen Collins	10	0	0
P. R. Husband, Esq.	5	0	
J. Arthur Campbell, Esq. (Serbia)	10	0	0
*Collected by Miss Barbara Macdonald, to help pay washing bill (Royaumont)	12	6	
*Godalming W.S.S., per Mrs. G. F. Pilcher, Hon. Sec. and Treas.	1	0	0
*Liverpool and District Domestic Servants' War Fund, per Miss Jessie J. Beaven, Hon. Sec., to name "Liverpool and District Domestic Servants' Bed (Serbia) (Krag.)	50	0	0
*Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas.:—Proceeds of Children's Play (£2), A Friend (£3 3s.), A Friend (£2 2s.), Mr. R. A. Bartram, J.P. (£20), Mrs. Branfoot (£10), Dr. Dora Bunting (£3 3s.), Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers (£5), Mr. Eustace Charlton (£10 10s.), Mr. and Mrs. Walford Common (£25), Miss Dickenson (£1), Mrs. Eyres (£10), per Miss Farquhar, Staff of Bede Collegiate Girls' School (£2 14s. 6d.), per Mrs. Flintoff (14s. 6d.), per Miss Gaines, proceeds of sale (£1 12s. 6d.), Mrs. Garcia (5s.), Mrs. Garvick (£1 1s.), Miss Gibson (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Hawson (£1), Nurse Hinch (2s. 6d.), per Miss Hogben and Miss Common, sale of Lavender Bags (£12 5s.), Mrs. Gliff (10s.), Mrs. A. Johnson (£3 3s.), Miss Millbanks (£1 1s.), Mrs. C. N. Miller (10s.), Mrs. J. Moore (5s.), Mrs. Mundella (10s.), Mrs. Mustard (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Oliver (2s. 6d.), Miss M. Panton (5s.), Miss A. M. Rhind (5s.), Mrs. E. Stokoe (£1 1s.), Mrs. J. L. Thompson (£1), Mrs. White (10s.), Miss Worthy (2s. 6d.)—Total (£121 3s.), £50 to endow "Sunderland" Bed (France), £25 for further six months of "Sunderland" Bed (Serbia), £45 for general expenses, £1 3s. for nucleus of a maintenance fund	121	3	0
Hitchin, Stevenage and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Smithson, to name "Hitchin, Stevenage and District W.S.S. Bed (Royaumont) ...	25	0	0
Nurse McLaren, from Sale of Scotch Bonnets	10	0	
H. M. R.	2	2	0
Per Miss L. Martindale, "Collection from Friends of Women's Suffrage"	2	2	0
Miss Buist	5	0	0
Anon.	5	0	
Greenock Telegraph Chapel, per W. A. B. Murray, Esq., per Miss Fortey	5	0	
Mrs. Cowan, Edinburgh, for "Madge Neill Fraser" Hospital (Mladanovatz), per Mrs. Neill Fraser	1	0	0
*Collected by Miss C. Knox Crawford, Edinburgh, 2nd instalment for "2nd Nurses" Bed (Valjevo), Co-operation of Trained Nurses, Glasgow and West of Scotland, per Miss Rough and Miss Smith (£15), Staff of Fourth Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow, per Miss Melrose (£8 3s. 6d.), Staff Royal Infirmary, Glasgow (£6 0s. 6d.), Matron and Staff of Eastlands Hospital, Galashiels (collecting box) (£5 0s. 2d.), Nurses of Scottish District Training Home, per Miss Williams (£1 12s.), Nurses at Shieldhall Fever Hospital, Govan (£1 6s.), Matron and Staff of Longmore Hospital, Edinburgh, per A. Longmore, Esq. (£1 11s.), Staff of Gowrie House Royal Asylum, Dundee (£1 5s.), Miss A. Simpson Castlemain, Dirleton (£1), Matron and Staff Infirmary, Greenock (£1), Miss Hunter, Toronto (£1), Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow (collecting box, 19s. 3d.), Staff of Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow (collection box) (13s. 11d.), Oakbank Hospital, Glasgow (collecting box) (10s. 6d.), W. Young, Esq. (2nd contribution) (10s.), Glasgow Western Hospital (7s. additional) (previously acknowledged, £12 2s. 6d.), Red Cross Hospital, Gullane (7s.), Mrs. Millar (10s.), Nurses of District Nurses Home, Edinburgh (6s.), Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children, Kepplestone (12s.), Miss Gillespie (5s.) (2nd contribution), Mrs. Montgomerie (5s.), Mrs. Stilt (5s.), Miss Macnaughton (4s.), Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital, Garnethill (4s.), Mrs. Sinclair (collecting box) (3s. 2d.),			

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Rodger (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Tod (2s. 6d.), Miss Jeffrey (2nd donation) (2s. 6d.), The Higgenbotham Sick Nursing Association, Glasgow (2s. 6d.), Miss B. (2s. 6d.), Miss King, Campbeltown Cottage Hospital (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Veitch (2s. 6d.), Meigle Sanatorium, Galashiels (a Friend) (2s.), Miss Taylor (2s.), Miss Morton (2s.), Misses Flett (2s.), Nurse Macarthur (2s.), M. W. (2s.), Miss Kidd (2s.), 1s. each: Nurse Alexander, Nurse Maclean, Mrs. Archibald, Miss A. Baird, Miss J., Miss A. G., Miss Brander, A Friend, Miss Dickson, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Stewart, Miss Warrack, J. F. S. (2s. 6d.), Miss Douglas (6d.)—Total ...	51	7	9
Welsh Hospital Unit for Serbia, S.W.H., per Mrs. Lewis, Hon. Treas., Longwynlais, and Miss Mabel Howell, B.Sc., Hon. Sec., Cardiff (1st instalment) ...	2,000	0	0
Per Miss M. H. Harmer, Hereford, part proceeds of hop-picking at Mr. Gray Farmer's, Hereford (France)	2	2	0
Collection in Largo Parish Church, per Thos. R. Stewart, Esq. (Serbia) ...	11	11	11
Mr. and Mrs Ferguson... ...	1	0	0
Oldham S.W.S., per Miss A. Mitton, Hon. Treas., to name "Oldham S.W.S." Bed in France (Royaumont) for 6 months	25	0	0
Miss Tweedie (Serbia)	2	2	0
*3rd instalment from Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock	16	18	9
Anon.	2	0	0
*Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief, per Hugh McCallum, Esq., Glasgow ...	400	0	0
Claremont Church Mission and Young Women's Bible Class, per Miss McEwan, Glasgow	2	0	0
Mrs. Goldie Scott, Pencartland, per Mrs. Hope, Edinburgh (Serbia)...	5	0	0
*Collection in Arbroath Parish Church, per J. Jack, Esq. ...	1	2	9
Collected by Mrs. L. S. James, Edinburgh, further donation to continue "June Birthday" Bed for 2nd six months (Serbia)	25	0	0
Mrs. Wright (Serbia)	5	0	0
Employees of the Gryffe Tannery Ltd., Bridge-of-Weir, per Miss Dalziel (Serbia)	7	9	7
*The Misses Steele (Serbia) ...		16	0
*Pupils of Highlander's Academy, Greenock, per A. K. Macdonald, Esq. ...	2	4	0
*Miss Toughhill, per Miss Bury—salary returned as donation	4	3	4
*Miss Rose Selfe (10s.), Miss Rose Matthews (10s.), per Miss Alice Wyld, Women's Missionary College, Edinburgh (Serbia)	1	0	0
	£69,819	1	6½

* Denotes additional donation.

Erratum Note.—In last week's list Shipley and Baildon donation should have read "Shipley and Baildon" Bed (Serbia) one year, not two beds for six months.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to thank once more all those who have helped, and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Leven" (Royaumont, 2nd 6 months)...	Leven W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, Hon. Treasurer, Viewforth, Leven.
"Leven" (Serbia, 2nd 6 months) ...	" " "
"Finnart" (Serbia) (Mlad.)	The Women's Societies of Finnart U.F. Church, Greenock.
"Liverpool and District Domestic Servants" (Serbia) (Krag.)	Per Miss Jessie Beaven, Hon. Sec., Liverpool Women's War Service Bureau.
"Sunderland" (France, one year) (Royaumont)	Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., The Oaks, Sunderland.
"Sunderland" (Serbia, 2nd 6 months) (Mlad.)	" " " "
Hitchin, Stevenage, and District W.S.S. (Royaumont)	Hitchin, Stevenage, and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Smithson, 12, Tilhouse Street, Hitchin.
"2nd Nurses" (Valjevo)	Per Miss C. Knox Crawford, 13, Grange Terrace, Edinburgh (Collected).
"Oldham S.W.S." (Royaumont) ...	Oldham S.W.S., per Miss A. Mitton, Hon. Treas., 13, Newport Street, Oldham.
"June Birthday" (Serbia) 2nd six months	Collected by Mrs. L. S. James, 14, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Collected for "September" Bed by Miss Williamson, 37, Lygon Road, Edinburgh:— Card 250, Miss Cunningham (£5), Mrs. Carnegie (£5), Miss Williamson (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden (£2 2s.), Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham (£2), Mr. C. F. Robertson (£1), Mrs. Stirling (£1 1s.), H. Thomson, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Bell (£1), Miss Wilson (£1), Anon. (£1), H. P. Macmillan, Esq. (£1), Miss Belfrage (£1), Miss Crookston (10s.), Mrs. Main (10s.), A. M. S. (10s.), Mrs. Fleming (10s.), Mrs. Oliphant (10s.), Mrs. Forsyth (10s.), James Bishop, Esq. (10s.), J. Alison, Esq. (10s.), Miss Baval (10s.), Miss Morris (10s.), Mrs. Cowan (10s.), H. L. Barker, Esq. (10s.), M. M. Bryce, Esq. (10s.), Miss Hardy (10s.), Mrs. Russell (10s.), Miss Connell (10s.), Mrs. Alexander (10s.), W. M. Price (7s. 6d.), Mrs. Clouston (7s. 6d.), Miss Honeyman (7s. 6d.), Misses Robertson (7s.)—5s. each: J. McIntyre, Esq., I. Ray, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Coutes, Miss Swan, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Millar, Card 251, Misses Hope, Miss Huchsunder, J. Middleton, Esq., C. O. Banks, Esq., Miss Robertson, J. Saunderson, Mrs. Gray, Miss Bonar, Miss M. Carmichael, Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Hutchison, Mrs. H. P. Macmillan, H. L. Sinclair, Esq., Miss E. H. Russell (4s.), Miss Millar (4s.), Misses Mackerchar (3s.) — 2s. 6d. each: J. B. Harvey, Esq., Miss McPherson, Miss McGregor, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Graham, B. Rennie, Miss Aitken, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Clark, G. Barker, Miss Fairley, Miss Murray, Miss Nan Kerr, Miss Glenfield, M. Boyes, Miss Massie, E. A. Campbell (2s.), Anon. and small sums (£4 7s.)—Total for "September" Bed (Troyes) ...	50	0	0
Collected for "Hope" Beds France) by Miss Annie T. Hope, 30, Lygon Road, Edinburgh: — Miss Williamson (2s.), Mrs. J. Hope Scales (£1), Rev. J. and Mrs. Muir (10s.), Miss Jane Hope (2s.), Miss Margaret B. Hope Coullie (10s.), Miss Robertson (Feather Bed), Miss Lyon (10s.), Miss Shanks (2s. 6d.), Misses Robertson (6s.), Mrs. Hope (5s.), Mrs. Glendinning (10s.), Mrs. Mowat (10s.), Miss Miln (£1), Mrs. Robertson (10s.), Mrs. Hocher (3s.), Mrs. Scott, for Hope Scott (10s.), Miss Young (6s.), Mrs. Fortune (6s.), Mrs. Hope Johnstone (£1), Mrs. C. G. Buchanan (5s.), Mrs. Lee (£2 10s.), Miss J. S. Lee (10s.), Miss Mary Lee (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Crichton (10s.), Miss Hope Campbell (£1 5s.), Miss Hume (10s.), Mrs. Wilson (£1), Miss Hogarth (7s. 6d.), Miss E. Hope Begbie (10s.), Mrs. Paterson (£1), Mr. and Mrs. W. L. H. Paterson (£2), Mrs. Mathis (10s.), Miss Davidson (10s.), Miss Lawson (10s.), Miss Agnes Lee (£1), Mrs. Balfour (£1), Miss Madge Balfour (£1), Miss Joanna Hope Scott (10s.), Miss Ritchie (10s.), A Friend (£2), Mrs. Steel (5s.), Mrs. Cargill (5s.), Mrs. Hunter (5s.) — £26 17s. 6d. The balance (£73 2s. 6d.) was subscribed by the different members of Miss Hope's family, at home and abroad	100	0	0
Total	£150	0	0

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Hampstead Branch, London Society.

Hampstead is one of the first places in London to take up the Thrift Campaign recommended by the National Union to the attention of Suffragists.

The local branch of the London Society is co-operating with the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare, and their efforts have met with a warm welcome in the district.

On Thursday, November 12th, Mrs. Caborne, a Suffragist from New Zealand, and an expert in "War Cookery," will give three demonstrations at St. Stephen's Hall, Pond Street, kindly lent for the occasion.

The hours will be 11 to 1 a.m., 2.30 to 4.30, and 6 to 8 p.m. Mrs. Oliver Strachey will open the proceedings at 11 a.m.

All members and friends interested are warmly invited to come, and enquiries should be addressed to the Organiser, Miss Murray, or to the Hon. Secretary, Miss O'Malley, at 6, Steeles Road, Hampstead.

Central Sussex.

On August 11th, at the annual meeting of the Cuckfield Branch, held in the garden of Warden Court, by kind permission of Miss Gray and Miss Priestman, Miss Helen Wright came to speak about the Scottish Hospitals, having just returned from the war area in France. The chair was taken by Mrs. Alys Russell, who gave an account of the various ways in which the Suffrage Societies have done patriotic work since the outbreak of the war.

On September 1st a good audience assembled at the Miss Verrall's house at West Hoathly, to hear Miss Violetta Thurstan tell of her personal experiences as a nurse in Belgium and Russia. The chair was taken by Miss F. de Merrifield, who gave an interesting account of the work of the various N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Units, and a vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Louise Martindale (of Brighton), who had just returned from the Women's Hospital at Royaumont.

The HAYWARD'S HEATH Branch of the Central Sussex Society held their annual meeting on September 22nd, and had the pleasure of welcoming some non-Suffragists, who came to hear Miss Kathleen Burke's account of the work of the Scottish Hospitals in France and Serbia. She held her audience from start to finish, giving most graphic descriptions of the splendid work done by the first and second units in Serbia at Kragujevatz and Valjevo, and passing on to tell of those in France at Royaumont and Troyes. She was followed by Mme. Wittmann, a Belgian lady, who expressed the hearty gratitude of her compatriots for the kindness they were receiving in England, and then explained their present feelings under German rule by relating some amusing incidents showing how the people, old and young, manage to make fun of their pompous conquerors without actually coming under the punishments of martial law.

Meetings for the Hospitals' Funds have also been organised by the Danehill and Horsted Keynes Branch. Miss Helen Wright spoke on August 19th at Woodgate, Danehill, in the afternoon, by Mrs. Corbett's kind invitation, and again the same evening in the Congregational Hall, Horsted Keynes. Mrs. Corbett had enlisted the services of a party of amateur players from East Grinstead, and £16 were collected for the Abbaye de Royaument.

As the evening meeting was poorly attended, it was decided that Horsted Keynes should have another chance, on the afternoon of October 7th, when Miss Ellis gave a most stirring address on behalf of the S.S.H. Tent at Troyes. Forty-three people were present, and £7 10s. was collected, which, with money and collecting cards, made up a total of £11 7s. 10d.

As a result of N.U.W.S.S. meetings in Central Sussex during the last two months, nearly £80 have been collected for the Scottish Hospitals.

Bristol.

We have begun our weekly Working Parties again, and are now working for the Scottish Hospitals and the Bedminster and St. Augustine's Maternity Centres. A few genuinely out of work women are employed at each meeting, and they seem to appreciate the little we can do for them. The Study Circle meets every Wednesday at 5.30; the Convener is Miss Tanner, and the text book "War and Democracy." The last two meetings have been led by Miss Baker, B.A., and very interesting discussions have followed, all points of view being represented.

Our Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, is throwing a great deal of her energy into a large Maternity Centre, which she has started and superintended at Bedminster. She considers that the preservation of infant life in these times of wholesale destruction is the best war work that women can do, and she has recently moved the Mother's School into a new and larger building. Many of our members help in this and in the Maternity Centre at St. Augustine's.

The Women's Interests Committee, which was started by this Society, meets at our office once a month, and through its Sub-Committees is doing valuable work. Our Financial Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. Talbot, is the Chairman, but as it consists of representatives of many Societies, it is not now under our control.

A number of our members help the N.U.W.W. with Women Police and Patrol work, and the Police Court Visitors' Committee continues its daily work at the Police Courts. This last grew out of a visit paid by two of our officers, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Talbot, to the Police Court.

The two Women's Patriotic Clubs, started by this Society, are re-opening, and are managed by their own Committees under the Presidency of the Duchess of Beaufort. Miss F. Baker and Miss Howell Davies are the Hon. Secretaries.

Chester.

The Chester Suffrage Society has for war work taken over the charge of the

Mayoress's Bureau, which is open each morning from 10 till 1 p.m. It is a useful centre for giving and receiving information, work, and money. Sixty-six parcels for Cheshire prisoners are at present being sent to Germany each week, and last week, in addition to goods sent to the Officers' Families' Fund, Queen Mary's Fund, &c., a nice contribution of hospital necessaries went to our own Scottish Women's Hospital.

A new venture for gathering money has been started by our Chester W.S.S. President, Mrs. Noel Humphreys. It is the sale at the Bureau, of second-hand books—readable novels, children's stories, old classics, &c.—contributed by well-disposed friends. These are grouped according to value—3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s.—and people acquire them either for home consumption, or else as our placard suggests, "Buy a book for a prisoner in Germany."

It is fun to see customers reading the titles in our shop window, trying to make a careful choice before they dive inside and ask for a suitable birthday book for a child of seven, or a really exciting tale for my nephew on the destroyer, or for Bessie's brother-in-law in the trenches. Clean sevenpennies are deservedly popular, and we meditate a lending library (2d. a week) for our helpers, and honest book-lovers only! By the way, there is also a department for waste papers, and unsuitable and stupid literature, should it arrive, will be directed thither, without pity. Some beings hold the strangest opinions as to what other human beings can or will read, but seed catalogues, old sermons, fifth-rate poems, obscure biographies, Guides to Hull, Halifax, and—Coventry, do *not* find a ready sale.

The Kentish Federation.

From December 1st, 1914, the Kentish Federation endowed a bed at the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont (France) for one year at the cost of £50. The need for the bed is unfortunately as great now as it was a year ago. It is therefore proposed that another £50 should be raised in order to endow the bed for another year. If more than the £50 is raised, the extra money would go to support the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia. The Sevenoaks Society and the Shoreham and Otford Society are holding meetings on November 19th, at which it is hoped to collect some money, Miss Kathleen Burke, Hon. Organising Secretary of the London Units, having kindly consented to speak. It is much hoped that other Societies in Kent may see their way to holding similar meetings. All donations for the Kentish bed and fund should be sent before December 1st to Miss Druce (Hon. Treasurer, Kentish Federation), Thornhill, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Eastbourne.

On October 7th and 8th a sale of goods was held in a shop, kindly lent for the occasion. Over £37 was raised towards the expenses of the Club for Belgian refugees, provided by the E.W.S.S.

Daily classes in English are held at the Club. There is a good library of French books, and fortnightly "At Homes" are held.

A weekly working party, in aid of the N.U. Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia was begun on November 1st.

The E.W.S.S. was well represented amongst the enumerators who carried out the work of the National Registration in this borough in August.

Colwyn Bay Branch.

A social gathering was held at the Café Royal on Monday, October 25th, at 7.30, when an address was given by Miss Mildred Spencer on "Women's Work and Wages in War Time." A Study Circle of at least fifteen has been formed to study "War and Democracy." It will meet fortnightly.

Shipley and Baildon Branch.

A very large audience assembled at the Saltaire Institute on Wednesday, October 27th, at 3 p.m., to hear Miss Thurstan give an account of "Personal Experiences of Red Cross Work in Belgium and Russia." Miss Thurstan told her wonderful story in a simple, touching manner, and the audience were thrilled with her terrible experiences. The impression made by such indomitable courage will stir our women at home to even greater effort to do their "bit" towards helping the hospitals at the Front.

The collection after Miss Thurstan's address amounted to £3 12s., which is for the women's hospitals. Mrs. Woods (Bradford) was in the chair, and introduced Miss Thurstan to the audience with a few appropriate remarks.

Forthcoming Meetings.

NOVEMBER 5.

Aberdare—Liberal Club—Meeting of Members and Friends—Professor Barbara Foxley, M.A., on "International Law: Is it a Failure?"—Miss Eleanor Garlick on "Suffragists' Work in War Time"—Chair, Mr. C. Kenshole 7.30

Bristol—Balmoral Road—Meeting of Bishopston Branch—Speaker, Mrs. Cross 7.0

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss M. Christie on "The Economic Position after the War" 4.30

Manchester—Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall—Public Meeting to inaugurate Manchester and District Field Hospital for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Burke, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, and Sir Henry Miers—Chair, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor 3.0

Stirling — Miss E. M. C. Foggo on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chair, the Rev. J. P. Lang 3.0

Allan Park Church—Lantern Lecture by Miss E. M. C. Foggo on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chair, Mr. Alex. MacGrigor 8.0

NOVEMBER 8.

Birmingham—Technical School, Suffolk Street—Miss Stockdale on "Food Economy" 3.0

NOVEMBER 9.

Kensington — Town Hall — Professor E. J. Urwick, M.A., on "War and Economy"—Chair, the Lady Frances Balfour—Collection for Women's Service of L.S.W.S. 3.0

NOVEMBER 10.

Leeds—35, Park Square—Mrs. Renton on "The Way War Affects Women's Wages"—Hostesses, The Misses Ford 3.30—5.30

Letchworth—Girls' Club—Miss Douglas Irvine on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.0

Scarborough—Christ Church Schoolroom—Mrs. McKillop, M.A., on "The Housekeeper's War Economies" 3.0

Warwick and Leamington—The Spencer Street Schools—Miss Stockdale on "Food Economy in War Time" 3.0

Westminster—Caxton Hall—London Society's Annual Meeting—Chair, The Lady Frances Balfour 3.0

NOVEMBER 11.

Birmingham—45, Bath Road—Miss Stockdale on "Food Economy" 8.0

Stockwell—S.W. Hospital, London Road—Miss Burke on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 8.0

Sunderland—Fawcett Street Café—Members' Meeting—Dr. Dora Bunting on "International Law"—Chair, Mr. V. A. Mundella, M.A., B.Sc. 7.30

NOVEMBER 12.

Cambridge—Showroom of the Cambridge Gas Co.—Miss Morse on "Economical Cookery" 11 & 2.45

Hatcham—Aske Hatcham School for Girls—Speaker, Miss B. Hunter 3.0

Manchester—St. Matthew's Schools, Tonman Street—Miss Stockdale on "Economies in War Time" 3.0

Southwark — Sons of Phœnix, Farmhouse Mission, Harrow Road—Lantern Lecture—Speaker, Miss Burke 7.30

NOVEMBER 13.

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—Mr. H. N. Brailsford on "Foreign Policy and Parliamentary Control"—Admission free by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48a, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Monday, 10.0—12.0 and 2.0—5.30

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk—Contributions for the London Society's Sale of Plain Needlework sent to Secretary of above Branch will be on view on Nov. 15th, from 11.0—5.0, at Crooms Hill House, Greenwich—Mrs. Bertram will speak at 2 p.m. Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshamgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Wednesday 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate—This week on Thursday, owing to Annual Meeting of L.S.W.S., usually
Every Wednesday, 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Port Talbot—In room over Recruiting Office—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 6—8.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Solihull—Working Party for the Friends of Women's Suffrage, to make "comforts" for the Italian soldiers—Hostess, Mrs. Bernays, Church House, Solihull Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags
Every Monday and Friday, 2.30

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Ten words, 6d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE and Miss EVA GORE BOOTH will speak on "Why Women Should Have a Voice in the Future Peace Settlements," on Friday, November 12th, 3 p.m., at Central Hall, Westminster (Room B). Entrance in Matthew Parker Street. Tickets from 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., 2s. 6d. and 1s. (including Tea) and 6d. Admission Free. Discussion invited.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Nov. 10th, 8 p.m. "The Future of Politics," by Mr. J. A. Hobson.

MEMORIAL HALL, MANCHESTER. — **Wednesday, November 17th, at 7.30 p.m., Recital of Works for two Pianofortes by Hope Squire and Frank Merrick. Tickets, 5s. (reserved), 2s. 6d., and 1s., from Messrs. Forsyth Bros., 126, Deansgate, and at the door.**

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CAN any lady offer employment to an unmarried girl of 26 which will enable her not to be separated from her baby born in September? Irish R.C., 3 years' experience as children's nurse, and nearly 2 years as hospital nurse; excellent needlewoman.—Apply to Mrs. McArthur, 48, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, London, S.W., who will send further particulars if desired by possible employers.

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WANTED, urgently and at once, cast-off clothing for Jumble Sale in very poor East End district. All contributions will be most welcome.—Address, Secretary, Kingsley Hall, Botolph-rd., Bow, E.

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[Continued on page 384

MOTORING—*continued from page 383*]

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